WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of ONE THOUSAND COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 10 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

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FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

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CAPTIONS

Of the Public and Private Acts and Resolutions, passed by the Legislature of

NORTH-CAROLINA,

At its Session in 1846–'7.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An Act re-districting the State, whereby the Act of 1842–'43 is repealed. [Provides that, hereafter, the Congressional Districts of the State shall be arranged as follows, viz: 1st District shall be composed of the Counties of Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Burke, McDowell, Yancey, Cleveland, and Caldwell. No. 2, of Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Davie, Rowan, Iredell, and Catawba. No. 3, of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Union, Anson, Stanly, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Richmond, and Moore. No. 4, of Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, and Davidson. No. 5, of Granville, Caswell, Person, Orange, and Chatham. No. 6, of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Halifax, Edgecombe, Nash, and Johnston. No. 7, of Cumberland, Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Onslow. No. 8, of Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Pitt, Hyde, Washington, and Tyrrell. No. 9, of Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Northampton, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck.

2. Extending the time for perfecting titles to Lands heretofore entered.

3. To incorporate the North and South Carolina Rail Road Company. [Provides for effecting a communication by Rail Road, from Raleigh *via* Fayetteville, to some point on the South Carolina line, which will connect with the Rail Road from Camden, Capital Stock, $1,200,000.

4. To incorporate a Company, to construct a Rail Road from some point on the South Carolina Rail Road, to the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County, to be called the "Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company."

5. In favor of the Cherokee Chief, *Junoluskee*. [Makes him a citizen, and grants him a Tract of 237 Acres of land, and $100 in money.]

6. To provide for holding a Session os the Supreme Court, once a year, at Morganton.

7. To extend the time for Registering Grants, Mesne Conveyances, Powers of Attorney, Bills of Sale, and Deeds of Gift. [Allows two years.]

8. To provide for the erection of a new County, to be called *Gaston*, out of portions of Lincoln and Catawba.

9. To protect the Public Bridges within this State.

10. To charter the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company. [Capital Stock not to exceed $3,000,000.

11. To amend the 30th Section of the 105th Chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled Salaries and Fees. [Confers power on the County Courts, a majority of the Magistratesbeing present, to establish and regulate the Fees of Registers.]

12. To regulate the issuing of Process in certain cases. [Provides, that where there is no proper Officer in a County, to whom process can be directed, the Clerk of the Court shall issue the same to the Sheriff of any adjacent County.]

13. Supplemental to an Act passed at the present General Assembly, chartering the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.

14. To regulate the distribution of the Public Arms.

15. To alter the mode of electing Wardens of the Poor. [Gives the election to the Justices of the several County Courts in the State, at the first Term of the Court, which shall be held after the first day of January, &c.]

16. Authorizing the Petersburg Rail Road Company to raise by loan, or by an increase of its Capital Stock, a sum not exceeding $500,000, for certain purposes. [Provides for this Company investing the above amount for aiding in the extension of either the Wilmington and Raleigh, or the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, or both of them, to the South Carolina line; also, investing said Petersburg Company with the privileges and immunities of Stockholders, when the above amount shall have been paid in; and prohibiting the application of said Funds to any other purpose.]

17. To amend the Revised Statutes concerning Wills and Testaments. [Provides that no Will in writing which shall not be sufficient to convey Personal Estate, shall be good as to Real Estates.

18 To provide for a Re-assessment of the Lands of the State, and a more accurate enlistment of the Taxable Polls. [Provides, that the Justices of the Peace taking in Lists of Taxable Property for the year 1847, and at every eight years thereafter, shall appoint two freeholders to be styled "The Board of Valuation," whose duty it shall be to ascertain as accurately as possible the cash valuation of such Property, &c.

19. Granting a farther extension of credit on the Bonds endorsed by the State, for the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company; also, on the Debts due the State and Literary Fund by said Board. [Provides that this Company shall make their Bonds payable to the Public Treasurer for the amount of $100,000, in sums not less than $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. which is to be paid semi-annually until the said Bonds shall be redeemed; $50,000 to be paid 1st January, 1853, and the remaining $50,000 payable 1st January, 1855. In case of failure to pay said interest, the Governor is to sue in the Superior Court of Wake County for a Sequestration of the Receipts of said Road, and appoint Receivers accordingly, whose duty it shall be to apply such proceeds to the payment of the interest on the Bonds here authorized to be made, &c.

20. Supplemental to an Act to incorporate the Yadkin and Canal Company, passed at this Session.

21. Concerning Public Roads. [Provides that it shall be the duty of any person, who, for the purpose of draining his land, shall construct any ditch, &c., running across any public highway, to erect a bridge over the same, and keep it in repair.]

22. Concernining Orphans, and persons *non compos mentis*. [Gives the Court of Equity the guardianship of such, when no suitable person will act in that capacity. This act has in view the protection of their Estates.]

23. To improve the navigation of the Yadkin River, as high up as Rockford, in the county of Surry, and as low down as the Trading Ford, in Rowan county.—[Capital $300,000.]

24. An Act to make Real Estate assets. [Provides that when the goods and chattels of any deceased person shall be insufficient to pay his debts, his Executors or Administrators shall sell his Real Estate, upon obtaining license therefor, which the Court may grant upon petition, shewing the amount of lands, other assets, debts, &c.; Court may direct sale of all or part;—heirs shall be made parties to petition, and shall have notice: Sale to be under direction of Court. No proceeding to be had under this Act by Administrators or Executors of Wills proven before first of February, 1847; and all lands fraudulently conveyed, and all rights which would descend to heirs, shall be sold as assets.

25. To amend the Revised Statutes, entitled "Deeds and Conveyances." [Provides that the registry or du'y certified copy of a Deed shall be given in evidence.]

26. To amend an Act, to reduce into one, the several Acts concerning Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation.

27. Authorizing the Governor to establish a Depot of Arms at Newbern.

28. In addition to the Revised Statutes, entitled "Mills and Millers"

29. To lay off a Public Road from Hopson's Shop, in Yancy, to the foot of the Iron Mountain.

30. To incorporate the Roanoke Rail Road Company. [Connects Margarettsville and Weldon—Capital stock $200,000.]

31. To lay off and establish a new county by the name of Alexander, out of parts of the counties of Iredell, Caldwell and Wilkes.

32. Supplemental to an Act passed at this session to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Gaston.

33. Altering the times of holding the Superior Courts of the 2d Judicial District of the State, and of the county Courts of Onslow, Jones, Craven, Beaufort and Hyde.

34. To protect Houses and Enclosures from wilful injury. [Making any such offence a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

35. To amend the Laws regulating the Inspection of Turpentine.

36. To amend an Act passed in 1844–'45, relative to Notaries. [Increases their Fees.]

37. Regulating the appointment of Field Officers of Regiments called into the service of the U. S., from this State. [Gives the Election of said Officers to the Officers and Privates composing such Regiment or Regiments; *except, in the one now being raised*—the Field Officers of which are to be appointed by the Governor.]

38. Concerning the survey of the coast of the State of N. C.

39. Incorporating the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company.

40. Supplemental to an Act passed at this session, providing for holding a Term of the Supreme Court once a year in the Western part of the State.

41. For cutting a Navigable canal from the waters of the Yadkin to the waters of the Cape Fear, in this State.

42. To enforce the State's Indemnity against loss on account of her suretyship for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Co.

43. To incorporate the Orapeake canal and Turnpike Co.

44. Supplemental to an Act passed at this session, to lay off and establish a county by the name of Alexander.

45. To increase the Public Revenue. [Lays a Tax of *one per centum*, on Real Estate devised to collateral kindred other than lineal descendants, except the widows of said descendants, where said estate is of the value of $300. A Tax of one per cent. on the value of all Personal property or goods bequeathed to strangers or collateral kindred, which is distributable to or amongst next of kin of any intestate, where the value is $200.]

46. To provide for the transfer of the Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, endorsed by the State.

47. Taxing Venders of foreign-made Riding Vehicles.

48. Providing for the transfer of certain funds from the Internal Improvement Fund, to the Public Treasury, and for other purposes.

49. To establish the Commercial Bank of Wilmington. [Capital $300,000.]

50. To provide for the apprehension of Runaway Slaves in the Great Dismal Swamp, and for other purposes.

51. To repeal an Act in part, preventing frauds in levying Executions issued by a single Magistrate, and to encourage and facilitate the practice of taking security for the forthcoming of property seized, &c.

52. To amend an act of the last Session in favor of Poor Debtors.

53. To provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, in the City of Raleigh. [Appropriating $10,000 for this purpose.]

54. To establish a Turnpike Road in the County of Buncombe. [Appropriates $750 out of the Buncombe Turnpike Company.]

55. For the preservation of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. [Authorizes the making necessary repairs, &c.]

56. Amendatory to an Act passed at last session of the General Assembly, more effectually to secure the debts due for Cherokee Lands, and to facilitate the collection of the same.

57. To make a Road from Plymouth in Washington county, and to bring into market the Swamp Lands of the State. [Appropriates $6,000 for the purpose from the sale of said Lands.]

58. To revive the Hiwassee Turnpike Company, and to extend its charter.

59. To amend an Act to reduce into one the several Acts concerning Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation.

60. Supplemental to an Act passed last session, ceding a portion of Rutherford to Henderson county.

61. Amendotory of an Act extending the time for perfecting titles to Lands heretofore entered, passed at the last session of the General Assembly.

62. Authorizing the Board of Internal Improvements to make sale of the Club-foot and Harlow Creek Canal.

63. To prevent Rail Road Companies from obstructing navigable water courses and for other purposes.

64. Establishing a new county, by the name of "POLK," out of portions of Rutherford and Henderson counties.

65. For the better regulation of the Militia of this State.

66. Supplemental to an Act passed at the present session, for establishing a county by the name of "POLK."

67. To lay off a Road from Asheville, in Buncombe county to Burnsville, in Yancy county, and from thence to the Tennessee line.

68. Concerning contempts of Courts.

69. Concerning the Bonds of Clerks of County Courts.

70. To protect from injury the Lots in the city of Raleigh belonging to the State.

71. To perfect Titles to Lands sold by decrees of Courts of Equity.

72. To regulate the appointment of principal Clerks of the two Houses, and for other purposes. [Provides that they shall hold their offices two years and until others are appointed, shall be present on the first day of the session, and receive the per *diem* and milcage pay now allowed.]

73. To amend an act for a canal from Cape Fear to Lumber River. [Books to be opened on the 1st of March, 1847, and 21st section of said act repealed.]

74. Concerning the duties of the Cherokee Land Agent. [Requires his attendance at Murphy on the first days of each Superior Court, for the purpose of receiving payments on bonds.]

75. To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts in the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

76. To amend the Revised Statutes entitled Crimes and Punishments. [Provides a penalty of $100 for selling slaves gun cotton, or any sort of side arms.]

77. To amend an Act consolidating the Acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools.

78. Authorising the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to transfer to the Public Treasury certain Notes, Bonds and Judgments, and for other purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS.

1. An Act concerning Drysboro', in the county of Craven.

2. To revive an Act passed in the year 1813, entitled "An Act for erecting an Academy in the Town of Tarboro."

3. To emancipate Abel Payne and his wife Patsey, slaves.

4. Authorizing John Malone, a free man of color, to emancipate his wife and son, upon conditions therein mentioned.

5. To repeal an Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the better regulation of the town of Tarboro', in Edgecombe county, and for other purposes."

6. To repeal an Act entitled "An Act to repeal the third section of an Act, passed in the year 1825, chapter 1272, entitled 'An Act to direct the manner in which licenses shall hereafter be issued to Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, so far as regards the counties of New Hanover and Richmond."

7. To incorporate a Corps of Cavalry in the county of Sampson.

8. To incorporate the "Cossacks," a Volunteer Company in the city of Raleigh.

9. To incorporate the "Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company," in Randolph county.

10. To abolish the Jury Trials in the County Courts of Rutherford and Cleaveland counties.

11. To amend an act passed in 1812-3, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Mutual Insurance Company," in the State of North Carolina.

12. To incorporate Thaddeus Lodge, No. 6, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the town of Clinton, Sampson county.

13. To amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Neptune Fire Company, in the town of Washington, ratified January 26, 1843.

14. For the regulation of the town of Mocksville, in Davie county.

15. To incorporate Manteo Lodge, No. 8, in the city of Raleigh, of the Inepondent Order of Odd Fellows.

16. To revive the Act of Incorporation of the Richmond Academy.

17. To alter the mode of electing Constables in the county of Wilkes.

18. Making compensation to Jurors who may hereafter be summoned to serve on Coroners' Inquests in the county of Northampton.

19. To incorporate the town of Windsor, in the county of Bertie.

20. To incorporate the Whitehouse Cavalry, in the county of Robeson, commanded by Capt. Edmund P. Ashley.

21. To incorporate the Atlantic Fire Company, No. 1, in the town of Newbern.

22. To authorise the holding of the Superior and County Courts of the county of Halifax, in the new Court House now about to be erected in the town of Halifax.

23. To amend an Act authorizing the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Beaufort county to appoint Special Justices of the Peace, and making compensation to such Justices for certain services.

24. To repeal the Act giving to the County Courts of Stanly county two Jury Terms.

25. To amend an Act passed at the session of 1823, to exempt certain citizens in Tyrrell county from public duty.

26. To emancipate Sam'l Mackey, a slave.

27. To incorporate the town of Hendersonville, in the county of Henderson.

28. To incorporate Eureka Lodge, No. 7, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the town of Newbern.

29. Making compensation to the Jurors of the county of Greene.

30. Repealing the Act of 1842-3, incorporating the town of Shelby, in Cleaveland county.

31. To establish a Public Burying Ground in the county of Cherokee.

32. To appoint Commissioners for the town of Carthage, in the county of Moore, and to incorporate and establish the boundaries of the same.

33. To enable the people of Stanly county to restore their records and papers which were lost in the burning of the Court House and Clerk's office of Montgomery county.

34. To regulate the appointment of the Principal Clerks of the two Houses, and for other purposes.

35. To repeal an Act to exempt certain citizens of Hyde county from public duty.

36. To amend an Act incorporating the Guilford Gold Mining Company.

37. To prevent the felling of Timber in Hunting Creek.

38. Authorizing the Sheriffs and other Officers of Hyde and Carteret to execute any process on any person on board vessels lying in the waters between Ocracoke Island, in Hyde county, and the Island of Portsmouth, in Carteret county, and to increase their fees for such service.

39. Amendatory of an Act passed in 1827, to prevent the obstruction of Fish passing up Roanoke and Cashie Rivers, and their waters.

40. Incorporating Davidson River Manufacturing Company.

41. Incorporating Rough and Ready Light Dragoons in Pasquotank.

42. Extending the authority of the Justices of the County Court of Franklin.

43. Incorporating Swift Island Manufacturing Company.

44. Authorizing County Court of Hyde to lay a Tax for the purpose of purchasing Mattamuskeet Canal and Rose Bay Turnpike, and the Turnpike from Rose Bay to Swan Quarter.

45. Incorporating Tessnot Academy, in Edgecombe county.

46. Incorporating the Neuse Fire Company, at Newbern.

47. Amendatory of an Act passed last session, incorporating Male and Female Academy in Moore county.

48. Incorporating Mecklenburg Declaration Lodge, No. 9, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the town of Charlottee.

49. Respecting the payment of the original Panel of Jurors in Wayne county.

50. Concerning a Road in Iredell county.

51. Altering the times of selling Lands & Negroes in Richmond county.

52. Concerning the duties of the Cherokee Land Agent.

53. Altering the time of electing the county Trustees of Guilford county.

54. To elect two additional Constables in the county of Guilford.

55. To improve the Navigation of Lumber river.

56. Incorporating the town of Wilkesborough, in Wilkes county.

57. Incorporating the Trustees of Nashville Male and Female Academies, in Nashville, Nash county.

58. To give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of Moore county, and for the better regulation of the county Courts of said county.

59. Incorporating Henrietta Steam Boat Company in the town of Fayetteville.

60. Authorizing the county Court of Hyde to appoint Commissioners of Navigation for Hatteras Inlet.

61. Altering the time of holding two of the county Courts of Caldwell county.

62. To incorporate the Trustees of the Dan River Institute.

63. To incorporate the Perquimans and Pasquotank Guards.

64. To incorporate Buckhorn Academy in the county of Hertford.

95. To incorporate the town of Statesville, in Iredell county.

66. Making compensation to the Jurors of the county of Jones.

67. To incorporate the "Pasquotank Artillerists."

68. To incorporate the Trustees of the "Lovetz Centenary Institute."

69. To increase the number and pay of the Jurors in Anson county.

70. To amend an Act, incorporating town of Greensboro', in the county of Guilford.

71. Exempting certain citizens of Buncombe county from working on the Public Roads on the east side of French Broad River.

72. To incorporate the "Caldwell Institute," in the town of Hillsborough.

73. To incorporate "Franklin Institute," at Cedar Rock, in the county of Franklin.

74. To provide for the opening and cleaning out certain creeks in the counties of Rowan and Iredell.

75. Authorizing the laying off and establishing a Turnpike Road from the Head of Carter's and Spencer's Canal, near Matamuskeet Lake, in Hyde, to Columbia, in Tyrrell county.

76. To restore Jury Trials at two sessions of the county Courts of Montgomery.

77. To incorporate Eglantine Academy, in Halifax county.

78. To incorporate the Trustees of the Female Institute, in the county of New Hanover.

79. Incorporating Velvet Light Infantry, in the county of Cabarrus.

80. To lay off and sell a portion of the town Commons of Lincolnton, in Lincoln county.

81. Preventing citizens of other States from driving their Stock into this State, to run at large in the Forest Range.

82. Incorporating Cape Fear Manufacturing Company.

83. Incorporating Wentworth Lodge of Ancient York Masons, in the county of Rockingham.

84. Relative to the Public Roads in Henderson county.

85. For the improvement of the Navigation of New River in Onslow county.

86. Incorporating the town of Washington, in Beaufort county.

87. To form and establish a new Regiment out of the Militia of the county of Catawba, and for other purposes.

88. Incorporating the Ringgold Artillery, in the City of Raleigh.

89. Incorporating the Oxford Manufacturing Company.

90. To incorporate the town of Goldsboro', in Wayne county.

91. Concerning the Treasurer of Public Buildings for Cleveland county.

92. To prevent the obstruction of Fish passing up Fishing Creek.

93. To incorporate the Lumber Bridge Independent Company, in the county of Robeson.

94. Legalizing the sale of certain Lots in the town of Shelby, in Cleveland county.

95. Repealing an Act passed in 1840, abolishing the Fair at or near Laurel Hill, in Richmond county.

96. Repealing an Act respecting Jurors in the county of Hyde, passed in 1829.

97. Compelling the Entry Taker of Union county to keep his Office at the Court House.

98. To incorporate the Merchant's Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville.

99. Incorporating the Atlantic Guards, in Currituck county.

100. Incorporating Franklinton Male Academy, in the county of Franklin.

101. Incorporating Everettsville Female Academy, in the county of Wayne.

102. Amendatory of an Act altering the mode of appointing Constables in Beaufort county.

103. Regulating the pay of Jurors in the county of Rutherford.

104. Incorporating the Cumberland Academy, in the county of Cumberland.

105. Incorporating Franklinton Female Academy, in the county of Franklin.

106. Amendatory of an Act for a Canal from Cape Fear to Lumber River.

107. Incorporating the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Company, in Haywood county.

108. Altering the time of holding the Superior Courts in the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

109. Incorporating the Town of Franklinsville, in Randolph county.

110. Incorporating Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in the town of Fayetteville.

111. Incorporating the Trustees of the Nashville Male and Female Academy.

112. To annex part of New Hanover to Sampson county.

113. Providing for the Sale of certain lands in Macon and Cherokee counties.

114. Repealing an Act for the relief of purchasers, lands sold for Taxes, in Haywood & Henderson counties.

115. To incorporate the Philadelphia and N. Carolina Mining and Smelting Company.

116. Changing the time of electing Superintendents of Common Schools in Granville and Wake.

117. To open and improve the Road leading from Council's Store, in Ashe county, to Bedford Wiseman's, in Yancy county.

118. To amend 75th Section, Chapt. 54th, Revised Statutes, entitled Crimes and Punishments.

119. Supplemental to an Act to incorporate the town of Wilkesborough.

120. Incorporating Fayetteville Hotel Company.

121. Authorizing the removal of the county Seat of Wayne to Goldsboro', on certain conditions.

122. To amend an Act for relief of certain purchasers of Cherokee Lands.

123. To amend third Section of an Act passed in 1844–'45, establishing a Turnpike in Macon county.

124. In relation to the sale of Fire-wood in the town of Newbern.

125. Concerning Chapel Hill.

126. To allow Thos. F. Jones, of Perquimans, to build a Bridge across Skinner's or Raccoon's Creek.

127. Appointing Commissioners to view and lay off a Road from J. L. Carson's in the county of McDowell, to intersect the Road leading from Morganton to Burnsville, in Yancy county.

128. Regulating the height of Fences in Pasquotank county, and for other purposes.

129. To repeal an act passed in 1821, preventing fire-hunting of Fowl in Carteret county.

130. To extend the corporate limits of the town of Morganton.

131. Authorizing Wm. T. Sutton to build a draw-bridge across Salmon Creek, in Bertie county.

132. In favor of a Uniform Company in Yancy county.

133. For the better regulation of the hiring, renting, and sale, of Wards' property, in Pasquotank county.

134. To restore the 3d section of an Act passed in 1825, relative to the manner in which Licenses shall be issued to Retailers of Spirituous Liquors in Wilmington.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution in favor of Benjamin Morris, late Sheriff of Lincoln county, directing the Treasurer to pay to him $29 16.

2. In favor of James H. Wiggins and Alexander Nichols, directing the Governor to accept from them deeds of release to certain tracts of land in the county of Macon.

3. In favor of Joseph Allison, vacating certain judgments obtained by the Treasurer against him for certain forfeitures incurred.

4. In favor of the widow of Major General John I. Pasteur. [Directs the Treasurer to pay her $100.]

5. In favor of Robert B. Davis, late Sheriff of Washington county.

6. Respecting the sons of North Carolina engaged in the battle of Monterey. [Votes the thanks of the Legislature to them.]

7. In favor of John C. Knight, Sheriff of Richmond.

8. In favor of Clinton Moore, directing the Treasurer to pay him five dollars.

9. In favor of William Alexander, authorizing the Secretary of State to issue unto him a grant to a certain tract of land in the county of Cherokee.

10. In favor of Ure Sherrill, directing the Secretary of State to issue a grant to a tract of land in district 8, section No. 31.

11. In favor of Perrin Busbee, allowing him his costs, as Clerk and Master, in certain Equity cases.

12. In favor of Matthew McBee—for a grant of land.

13. In favor of M. H. Hill—pays him $14.

14. In favor of J. Pearson—refunds $13.

15. In relation to the borrowing of money by the Public Treasurer—amount not to exceed $100.000.

16. In favor of Perrin Busbee, paying him $6 00 for one day's service as Clerk of the Senate.

17. For the relief of Jacob Siler, directing the Secretary of State to issue to him grants for three tracts of land lying in the county of Macon.

18. In favor of R. S. McDonald, Clerk of the County Court of Richmond—remitting certain fines for forfeitures incurred.

19. In favor of Leslie Gilliam, Sheriff of Granville county, refunding $20 50.

20. In favor of E. S. Moore, Sheriff of Caldwell county—grants him the sum of $46 80.

21. Relating to the State Capitol.

22. In favor of James W. Doak, former Sheriff of Guilford.

23. For the relief of Thomas M. Angel, of Macon.

24. In favor of Benjamin Ivey, of Stanly.

25. In favor of the representatives of A. H. Van Bokkelen, of Craven.

26. In favor of Alsey Bevers, of Raleigh.

27. In favor of John H. Wheeler, directing $30 to be refunded to him, overpaid while Treasurer.

28. In favor of D. McFarland, of Richmond.

29. In favor of Charles L. Hinton, allowing him for Treasury Notes burnt.

30. In favor of Owen Sizemore, of Wilkes.

31. In favor of Jacob Siler and Jos. Cathey.

32. Granting a portion of Cherokee Lands for a Camp Ground.

33. In favor of Felix Axley.

34. In favor of Jos. H. Gooch.

35. In favor of Wm. Morrison and Samuel Bryson.

36. To furnish certain Records to Harvard University.

37. Respecting sale of Swamp Lands.

38. Making an appropriation to purchase a Regimental Flag for the Volunteers from this State for the Mexican War.

39. Amendatory of an Act passed in 1827, to prevent the obstruction of Fish passing up Roanoke and Cashie Rivers, and their waters.

40. Incorporating Davidson River Manufacturing Company.

41. Incorporating Rough and Ready Light Dragoons in Pasquotank.

42. In favor of the Clerk of the county court of Duplin.

43. Resolution relating to the roof of the State Capitol.

44. Resolution appropriating $10,000 for the purpose of equipping and defraying the expenses of the Regiment of Volunteers to Wilmington and Charlotte.

45. In favor of J. E. Lumsden.

46. In favor of Morgan B. Ownby.

47. In favor of the Public Treasurer.

48. In relation to the Adjutant General's Office.

49. For the relief of Thos. Day and Wm. Day, in Carteret county.

50. Relating to Inlets on the coast of North Carolina.

51. In favor of Ralph Hughes.

52. In favor of Rhich'd D. Spaight, Rhillip Pippin and John M. Bryan.

53. Directing the President and Directors of the Litterary Fund to lend $2,000 to the Trustees of Floral College, in Robeson Co.

54. Providing for the appointment of Engrossing Clerks.

55. In relation to Bonds, given for Rent of Cherokee Lands.

56. Relative to the accounts of the purchasers of the Cherokee Lands.

57. Relative to the claim of the Devisees of Wm. Cathcart, deceased.

58. For pay of contingent expenses of this General Assembly,

59. In favor of Thomas N. Alexander, Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

60. Respecting sale of Swamp Lands.

61. In favor of Mary D. Moore.

62. Relating to certain Scrip issued by the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., and endorsed by the State.

63. For enclosing the Public Square on which the State Capitol is situated.

64. In relation to the payment of State Tax by the Cape Fear Bank.

65. In Relation to the Arsenal at Raleigh.

66. Requesting the Governor of this State to send to the Governor of Virginia, a copy of an Act passed this session, concerning the apprehension of Runaway Slaves in the Dismal Swamp, with a request that he bring the subject to the attention of the Legislature of Virginia.

67. In favor of S. Whitaker & Jas. Iredell.

68. Relating to the publication of Documents, illustrative of the History of the State.

69. Relative to the mode of Printing the Journals of the General Assembly.

70. Relating to the duty of Door-keepers.

71. Appropriating at the discretion of the Governor, $10,000 additional for the Volunteer Regiment.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 3.—NO. 20. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1847. | WHOLE NO. 124.

Terms of Advertising.

One square one insertion,	$1 00
do. do. 3 insertions,	1 25
do. do. 1 do.	1 50
do. do. 3 months, without change,	3 00
do. do. 6 do. do	4 00
do. do. 12 do. do	6 00
do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do. do. 12 do. do. do.	20 00

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months.

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞Office South East corner of Front and Princess streets, and opposite Bank of the State.

JOHN HALL,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL STORES,
33 *GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.*
Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-3m

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.

WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

CHEESE.—60 boxes Cheese. At HOARD & PEDEN'S.

Mail Proposals.

Extract from the act of Congress of 3d March, 1845.

"SECTION 18. "*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicles of any previous contractor for the same route."

☞Bidders will be careful to read the forms and instructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the mode by which they intend to convey the mail. Where the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules, shall require it, the contracts will be made for coach, steamboat, or railroad conveyance, as the case may be; and, consequently, such routes will be let to bids proposing such mode of conveyance. In all other cases the routes will be assigned to bids proposing the cheapest mode of transportation.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1847, to the 30th June, 1851, inclusive, in North Carolina, will be received at the contract office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9, a. m., of the 10th March, 1847, (to be decided by the 1st day of April) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

NORTH CAROLINA.

2801. From Raleigh, by Nense, Forestville, Franklinton, Staunton, Henderson, Ridgeway, Macon Depot, and Littleton, to Gaston, 87 miles and back, daily.

Leave Raleigh daily at 1 p m, arrive at Gaston same days by 9½ p m.

Leave Gaston daily at 4½ a m, arrive at Raleigh same days by ½ p m.

Proposals for the transportation of the great northern and southern mails on this route, with the necessary expedition therefor, will also be considered.

2802. From Raleigh, by Pleasant Plains, Burn's Level, and Averysborough, to Fayetteville, 60 miles and back, daily.

Leave Raleigh every day at 2 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next day by 2 a m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 11 p m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 11 a m.

Proposals for the transportation of the great northern and southern mails on this route at a speed of not less than 6 miles an hour will be considered.

2803. From Raleigh, by Eagle Rock, Wakefield, Stanhope, and Nashville, to Rocky Mount, 61 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Raleigh every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Rocky Mount same days by 10 p m.

Leave Rocky Mount every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh same days by 10 p m.

2804. From Raleigh, by Holly Springs, Haywood, Long Street, Rollin's Store, and Pocket, to Johnsonville, 73 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Johnsonville next day by 6 p m.

Leave Johnsonville every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 6 p m.

2805. From Raleigh, by Moringsville, Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Mason's Hall, Haw River, Albright's, and Allemance, to Greensborough, 86 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Raleigh every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Greensborough next days by 2 p m.

Leave Greensborough every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 6 a m.

Mount Ararat to be supplied three times a week, from Haw river.

2806. From Raleigh, by Kelvin Grove, Roger's Store, Fishdam, Stagville, Red Mountain, Daniel's Mills, and Van Hook's Store, to Roxborough, and return by Mount Tirza, Red Mountain, Round Hill, Stagville, and Flemington, to Raleigh, equal to 54 miles, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 3 p m, arrive at Roxborough next day by 7 p m.

Leave Roxborough every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 10 a m.

2807. From Raleigh, by Grove, Hackney's X Roads, Pittsborough, St. Lawrence, Marley's Mills, Ashborough, Carraway, Spencer, and Cotton Grove, to Salisbury, 118 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Raleigh every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 5 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 7 p m.

2808. From Raleigh, by Gulley's Store, Smithfield, Boon Hill, and Waynesborough, to Goldsboro', 51 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Goldsboro' same days by 9 p m.

Leave Goldsboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 1 p m.

2809. From Fayetteville, by Davis's Springs, Randalsville, Montpellier, Laurel Hill, and Brightsville, S. C., to Cheraw, 72 miles and back, daily.

Leave Fayette

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, January 29, 1847.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

☞We would say a few words to our subscribers Some of them think that there is at present, too large a space in our columns filled by advertisements. Now it is hard to please all. We know that the government advertisement of Mail contracts is a long one; but then, Uncle Sam pays for it, and we Democratic Editors must do the best we can to keep up our papers. We assure our subscribers that we are not making eternal fortunes, even with this patronage. We should rather think that our Democratic friends would rejoice to see us getting this species of patronage, as it helps to keep up the paper; and besides, it will last but for a short time, and then we will give them oceans of reading matter. Surely none of our friends would quarrel with a poor fellow who is doing the best he can for the good of the cause—for the good of his readers—and for the good of himself.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It will be seen from the summary of the news received per the Hibernia, that the prospects for the American agriculturist are daily becoming brighter. Where now is the harping about the Tariff of '46? Where now is all the parade about a home market? Our great staples find a ready sale in England and upon the continent, at prices which amply remunerate our people for the labor employed in producing them.

☞We are glad to learn that the New Hanover Company has been accepted by his Excellency. Capt. PRICE has just informed us that he has, by this morning's mail, received his own, as well as his officers' commissions, from the Adjutant General. His Company is full, and already mustered into service. Captain, Wm. J. Price; 1st Lieut., G. B. Singletary; 2d Lieuts., Wm. B. Flanner and Edward Yarborough.

WHAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE.

Once more we feel ourselves called upon to speak of the, in our estimation, unpardonable tardiness with which Congress has thus far acted, and with which, from present appearances, that body is likely to act throughout the remainder of the short session, on the subject of the Mexican war. We do not remember any instance in which the legislative department of a country has acted with the same procrastinating spirit, under similar circumstances. In the name of Heaven, let every man ask himself whether the war is to be prosecuted any farther or not? And if so, what is to be gained by procrastination? Why does not Congress at once, firmly and energetically, take one course or another? If the war is not to be prosecuted with vigor, why not at once order Mr. Polk to withdraw our troops to the American side of the Rio Grande. Perhaps, in such an event, Mexico would take compassion upon us and grant us a peace upon some terms. We are in the very midst of the war. In the very midst of a time when every nerve of the Republic should be strained to prosecute it with vigor, and instead of promptly voting the men and money necessary for this purpose, Congress is engaged, day after day, and week after week, in miserable, petty, partizan broils. Shame, shame, upon such a course. When every man in the country, no matter in what aspect he may view the commencement of the war, is anxious and desirous to see it vigorously prosecuted, so that an honorable peace may be obtained for our country, the course which Congress has pursued, and is pursuing, is actually disgraceful to the nation. The very first thing, according to our notion, that Congress ought to have done upon its meeting in December last, was to vote supplies, both of men and money, to carry on the war vigorously.

PASSAGE OF THE LOAN BILL.

Well, Congress is at last doing something towards prosecuting the war with vigor. On Thursday, the 21st inst., a bill passed the House of Representatives by a tremendous majority, (166 ayes to 22 nays,) authorizing the President to borrow the sum of twenty-three millions of dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Mexican war. It is left discretionary with the President whether he will issue Treasury notes of a denomination not less than fifty dollars, or whether he will issue stock redeemable in twenty years, the faith of the United States being pledged for the loan, in whichever way effected. This is coming up to the work bravely, but, as we have observed in another place, rather tardily. For why could not this bill have as well been passed at the beginning of the session? Has delay made the amount any less? The President, in his message, told the representatives of the people that such an amount of money would be absolutely necessary to enable the country to carry on the war as it became this great nation, and still here is the middle of the session, and the measure has only yet passed one House of Congress. We were never more delighted than to observe from the proceedings the thorough rebuke which the Northern abolition faction received at the passage of the bill. Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, endeavored to tack on an amendment to the bill, to the effect that slavery should be forever prohibited in any territory which the United States might henceforth acquire, but thanks to the patriotism of the House of Representatives, it was killed, and this firebrand extinguished. We are really rejoiced to witness the passage of this bill, as it will give the country assurance that now the war is to be prosecuted with vigor. The revenues derived from the sales of the public lands are specifically pledged for the payment of the interest on this loan—a much better use than to distribute them amongst the various States, as proposed by the Whigs.

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

Our readers are, all of them, long ago aware that the rumors about Santa Anna's attacking Gen. Worth at Saltillo, were without any foundation. The following short article from the Washington Union, of the 19th inst., will, however, even now, be read with interest. It will shew the reader that we have little to fear for the fate of the various divisions of our gallant army in Mexico, so well has Old Rough and Ready made his dispositions. The Union says:—

"Despatches have been received from Gen. Taylor, dated the 22d December, near Monterey, announcing that he had left that place on the 15th, for Victoria, having previously put in motion the troops destined for that point. At Montemorelos a junction was effected on the 17th with the 2d infantry and 2d Tennessee regiment of foot, from Camargo; and it was intended, with the whole force (3,500 men) to march, on the 19th, for Victoria.—But, on the evening of his arrival at Montemorelos, a despatch arrived from Gen. Worth, commanding at Saltillo, with the intelligence that Santa Anna designed to take advantage of the division of force towards Victoria, and, by a rapid movement, to strike a heavy blow at Saltillo; and, if successful, then at Gen. Wool's force at Parras. Under these circumstances, and with no means of judging how far this information might be well founded, the General returned to Monterey with the regular force in order to be in a position to reinforce Saltillo if necessary. The volunteers under Gen. Quitman, reinforced by a field-battery, were ordered to continue their march and effect a junction with Gen. Patterson at Victoria, while Gen. Taylor returned to Monterey with Gen. Twiggs's division, now increased by the 2d infantry.

"In the meantime Gen. Butler and General Wool, being advised by Gen. Worth of a probable attack upon his position, moved rapidly to join him with all the available force at Parras and Monterey, while orders were despatched by Gen. Butler, to hasten up troops from the rear. The latter General proceeded in person to Saltillo, and assumed the command, agreeably to instructions which had been given by Gen. Taylor before his departure, to meet a case like this.

"Gen. Taylor had proceeded beyond Monterey on his way to Saltillo, when he was met on the 20th by a despatch from the post, announcing the early arrival of General Wool's column, and also that the expected concentration and movement of the Mexican troops upon that position had not taken place—indeed, that their advanced posts had rather been withdrawn. Deeming the force there and soon to be at Saltillo quite sufficient to repel any demonstration at this season from San Luis Potosi, Gen. Taylor did not think it worth while to throw forward Gen. Twiggs's division to that place, and after resting it a day, designed putting it again in march for Victoria, to which point he was to proceed himself.

"Gen. Patterson was supposed to be then well on his march from Matamoros to Victoria, when his division, except the Alabama rangers (in garrison at Tampico) will be bro't together. With a force holding in observation the passes from Tula, the garrison at Tampico may be reduced with advantage to the service."

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The U. S. steamship Eudora, Capt. Wilcox, arrived at New Orleans on the 17th inst. The Eudora left the Brazos on the 12th, and bro't as passenger Mr. O. Hammond, as bearer of despatches from Gen. Scott, to Washington. There was no news of importance from the army at the Brazos, when the Eudora left. Mr. Gillespie, who was a prisoner at San Luis, and released by Santa Anna, has returned to Monterey. Mr. G. reports that the number of troops at San Luis, when he left, at 27,000, with a large additional force somewhere in the vicinity. He also states that the troops were drilled every day, and that the most perfect subordination existed in the Mexican lines—that there were a number of foreign officers with the Mexican army. A correspondent of the Matamoras Flag, writing from Camargo, under date of the 3d inst., states that a Mexican reported at that place, that the day previous a battle had been fought in the vicinity of Victoria, between Gen. Quitnam, at the head of 2,000 volunteers, and Gen. Urea, at the head of 12,000 regular Mexican troops. The officers at Matamoras did not give this report any credit, but the correspondent of the Matamoras paper thinks that it is true. Gen. Taylor was marching towards Victoria at the head of 3,000 troops. So that, in any event, if Gen. Quitman found himself too weak, he could fall back upon old Rough and Ready. The writer says that our troops are still suffering from chills and fevers.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE EDGECOMBE VOLUNTEERS.

The Tarboro' Press of Saturday last, contains an interesting account of the presentation of a Flag to the Volunteers from Edgecombe county, a large portion of which we transfer to our columns, as we think it well worthy of a place in them. The Flag was presented on behalf of the Ladies of the county, by Miss SARAH E. HOWARD, to Gen. WILSON, Lieut. STATON, and Corporal ABRAMS, who received it on behalf of the Volunteers, who, as our readers are aware, are now at Smithville. The address of Miss HOWARD is indeed beautiful, and we feel confident that the gallant sons of old Edgecombe will bear "the beautiful banner" aloft wherever the battle rages thickest. The following is the address:—

"CAPT. WILSON:

"To you, as the representative of the Edgecombe Volunteers, I am deputed by the Ladies of the county, to present the Flag which I hold.

"Appreciating the heroism which has impelled you, at the call of your country, to rush to her standard, and that self-sacrificing spirit, which when patriotism demands, forgets the comforts of home and ties of kindred, to peril life and fortune in the tented field, we have wrought with our own hands, a Banner for the Volunteers, hoping that its presence may urge them forward amid the hardships of the camp, and restrain them in the hour of victory.

"Whilst the weakness of our sex forbids us to encounter the fatigues and privations of war, it has always been deemed appropriate, that woman should cheer on the soldier to the field. In this we but emulate the example of the maidens and matrons of the Revolution; that Revolution which established those political liberties and conferred those social benefits, to secure which you have volunteered.—Your fathers waged war against the haughty Briton, and the Lion of England has twice crouched before the Eagle of our Country.—You are now engaged in a contest with the perfidious Mexican, and the Flag of '76 is the Flag of '46. The same national emblems which waved over your ancestors, now wave over you. The same glorious Eagle which witnessed the death of the gallant Col. Irwin, of Edgecombe, when he fell at the head of his regiment on the bloody field of Germantown, will follow you with his bold unwinking gaze, to the mountains and valleys of Mexico. The same glorious stars and stripes which beamed over Saratoga and Monmouth, King's Mountain and Camden, will beam over you.

"The honor of North Carolina is in part entrusted to your care: that State, which was the first in '76 to brave the wrath of the British Lion; and which, if the clouds of adversity shall ever overtake our institutions, will be prepared to furnish the forlorn hope for freedom's farewell fight. More especially is the honor of Edgecombe in your hands. You are our husbands, our sons, our brothers, our friends. You have enlisted under that proud banner which has been consecrated to the cause of human liberty—the glorious stars and stripes of your country—it is the precious emblem of our noble confederacy of free and independent States, as yet, as pure and unsullied as the bosom of a lovely babe. When unfurled to the breeze, who of us beholds it without associating with it whatever is brave, whatever is just, whatever is generous. The alacrity, which you have displayed in coming forward at the call of your country, forbids all fear that you will be backward in the fight.

"Accept then, our Banner—cherish, protect and defend it to the death. May it ever be found in the front rank of battle, "where the balls fly thickest and blows fall heaviest." Remember that it is not more the Flag of the brave, than the Flag of the virtuous: and we implore you, in behalf of our sisters of Mexico, should the fortune of war place them in your power, recollect that a noble courtesy not less than a high courage characterizes the true soldier.

"'Go; our hearts are with you.' Our plaudits shall hail your successes and greet your return. If you fall, our tears will embalm your memories."

The writer proceeds:—

"Capt. Wilson having received the Flag, made a neat and pertinent reply to the Address. He promised them, in the language of the Address, to "cherish, protect and defend it to the death." He told them, whether it should be the fortune of his Company to fall on the plains of Mexico, or exult in triumph over their perfidious foe, from the Captain to the humblest Private, they would not forget to look upon that Flag, and render their heartfelt homage to the Ladies of Edgecombe.

The ceremonies concluded, a Federal salute was fired.

The Flag was of mazarine blue, ornamented on both sides by a white satin eagle. On one side the eagle held a streamer in his mouth on which was inscribed, "Presented by the Ladies;" and underneath the eagle, the motto, "Go; our hearts are with you." "Edgecombe Volunteers" surmounted the eagle on the other, and below the motto was repeated.

We learn that Capt. Wilson, with the officers who came up from Wilmington and a number of citizens from the county will leave on Monday next for Smithville, bearing the Banner to the Volunteers.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Capt. WILSON arrived here in the cars on Tuesday last, and proceeded immediately on the boat to Smithville, with the above FLAG streaming to the breeze, as the boat passed down the river. A beautiful FLAG it is.—ED JOURNAL.

MEXICAN NEWS.

In the Union of the 20th inst., we find a number of articles translated from the Havana papers, in relation to Mexican affairs, as well as several articles from the Mexican journals themselves, from all of which we gather that the Mexicans are as obstinate as ever—that thus far no indications of returning sense have made their appearance in the Mexican "*Sovereign* Congress," as they themselves are pleased to style that body. As we noticed in our last paper, Santa Anna is provisional President of the Republic, and we gather from the Mexican extracts that, according to their own account, he is now at San Luis Potosi, at the head of about 20,000 troops, of all arms, and that the said Gen. Santa Anna is only waiting for some means to be devised by the aforesaid "Sovereign Congress," to enable him to proceed to the North, in order, as he himself declares, to drive the invaders from the soil.—But the difficulty is, how or where to get the means. The army at San Luis Potosi requires the sum of $400,000 monthly, to defray its absolutely necessary expenses, and the garrison of Vera Cruz the sum of $80,000 monthly, for the same purpose. Now where this is to come from is what puzzles the redoubted descendants of Cortez. The fact is, they do not know what to do. On one subject, however, they speak with determination, and that is, that they will make no peace with the invaders, as they call Gen. Taylor's army, till they are driven from the soil.

From the Baltimore Sun, 26th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Great Advance in Cotton, Flour and Grain—Immense Importation of Specie—Great suffering in Ireland—Inundation in Rome—English speculation on the President's Message—Opposition to the Annexation of California, &c.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the news by which was forwarded to Baltimore, by telegraph, during the day and evening, and issued by us in an "extra Sun" slip. She sailed on the 5th inst., and consequently brings dates more than twenty days later than any which have yet been received. The following are the despatches received at the "Sun" office, from which a pretty accurate synopsis of the news can be obtained:—

NEW YORK, 12, M.

The cotton market had advanced at an unprecedented rate. Georgia bowed was selling at from three-fourths to one penny higher than it was on the 4th ult.; Mobile a half penny higher; Alabama and Tennessee one-eighth to seven-eighth; and New Orleans three-eighth to a half penny.

Flour had advanced from five to six shillings; corn twelve to fourteen shillings; wheat three to four shillings; and corn meal five shillings.

NEW YORK, 4 o'clock, P. M.

I send you some additional intelligence received by the Hibernia.

The Hibernia brought out the Governor of Canada and suite.

The money market was quiet. From two to three hundred thousand pounds, in specie, came in the steamer to Boston.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Sales of corn are making at 68s to 72s per quarter. Flour in bond commands 37s to 38s.

Cotton, ordinary Orleans and Mobile, 6 5-8 a 7d; fair 7¼ a 7¾d; good, 8¼ a 8 1-2d.

There had been large sales of lard, in kegs, at 48s and 50s.

American beef and pork in demand. Large supplies, and prices firm.

Arrived at Liverpool, December 10th, the New World; 12th, the Great Western; and 17th, the Nicholas Biddle, Waterloo and Montezuma.

NEW YORK, 8 o'clock, P. M.

The President's message was regarded in England as giving full assurance that low duties on the manufactures of that country will be maintained, which has given English manufacturers a cheerful prospect for their trade the ensuing spring.

The Paris papers assert that the French government intends proposing a reduction of the duty on foreign corn.

There has been a terrible inundation in the Roman States, causing great distress. The loss of property is extensive. The new Pope is mitigating hardships by the use of his purse, as well as by personal exertions. The Pope has reduced duties on foreign Grain.

The President's message is assailed by the whole English press, and all kinds of abuse and ugly names heaped on that portion of it sustaining the Mexican war. The proposed annexation of California is more unpopular in England than that of Texas was when first proposed. They make severe comments upon the President's declaration that the war was not undertaken with a view of conquest.

IRELAND.—The distress in Ireland was on the increase, and the scarcity of provisions was resulting in death by starvation. People were going over to England to avoid starvation. Great distress prevailed in the Highlands. The Government had offered an annuity to Father Mathew of £100 per annum.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 4.—Ordinary Orleans and Mobile was selling at 6 5-8d to 7d; fair do. at 7 1-2d to 7 3-4d; good do., 8 1-4 to 8 1-2d.

The money market was quiet, with but little fluctuation.

CONGRESS.

Our last notice of the proceedings of this body was up to the 18th instant. Since that time matters of considerable interest have transpired.

Jan. 19—SENATE—The bill for raising the ten regiments of regular troops, which had passed the House some time ago, was before the Senate to-day. The bill, at last dates, had been recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions, and Mr. Benton, Chairman of that Committee, reported it back again to the Senate, with sundry amendments, the most important one being: That each non-commissioned officer and private, who may serve for twelve months in the Mexican war, shall be entitled to one-quarter section of land, and should he be killed, then his rights shall go, first to his widow, and then to his heirs at law. Here a long debate arose upon whether or not commissioned officers ought not also to have a similar bounty, which occupied the most of the setting. An amendment to this effect was rejected, and the Senate adjourned, without taking any action upon the main question.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—To-day the bill for the increase of the pay and the granting of bounty lands to the non-commissioned officers and privates now engaged, or who may be engaged, in the Mexican war, was taken up. A number of amendments were offered to the bill, and a number of speeches were made by the movers, after which the Committee of the Whole rose and reported to the House, when the whole, bill, amendments and all, were committed to a Select Committee, consisting of nine members. The House then proceeded to the consideration of a resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the printing of five thousand copies of the report of the same Committee, made during the last session of Congress, on the war with Mexico. This gave rise to a long debate, after which, on motion of Gen. McKay, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for defraying the expenses of the Indian department, &c., for the current year, in which it was engaged during the remainder of the sitting.

Jan. 20—SENATE—In the Senate the special order of the day, the bill for raising an additional military force, was under discussion, during most part of the setting, but without the Senate's coming to any final action. During the debate a rather singular discussion arose upon a proposition to authorize the President to appoint a Chaplain for each regiment The difficulty seemed to be that as each regiment might number amongst its rank and file the professors of various creeds, it would be rather awkward to appoint a minister of any one denomination, who, per force, would have to administer the solaces of religion to the whole regiment. The Senate adjourned without coming to any action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bill making appropriations for the Indian department was taken up in the House to-day, and after some discussion, was finally passed. The Committees were then called for reports; after which the Naval appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and some progress made in disposing of it.

Jan. 21.—SENATE.—The Senate was engaged during the whole of its sitting in discussing the Army bill, (for raising the ten new regiments,) without coming to any final action. A long debate arose upon the subject of appointing Chaplains; and an amendment was adopted, that there shall be a Chaplain to each Regiment, who shall receive a salary of $1,000 a year, with forage for one horse, and two rations a day—the Chaplains' for the volunteer force to be elected by the regiments. An amendment was then offered to the bill by Gen. Houston, to the effect that the ten regiments mentioned in the bill, should be raised by volunteering, and that the company officers should be elected by the rank and file; and the field officers by the company officers. Pending this amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House was engaged to-day in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in discussing the Loan bill; on the passage of which we have spoken in another article. The debate was terminated at 3 o'clock, and then the voting on the various amendments commenced. This, as the Union observes, was the best day's work which the House has performed since the commencement of the session.

Jan. 22.—SENATE.—To-day the Senate again had the military bill before it, discussing Mr. Houston's amendment with relation to changing the force from regulars into volunteers. Mr. Houston addressed the Senate on subject. Various amendments were offered and discussed, but without the Senate's coming to any action. On this day, in the Senate, Mr. Cilly, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution to the effect that the President be advised to withdraw our troops from the Mexican territory, which, under the rule, lies over a day. We cannot, for a moment, think that the Senator from New Hampshire is really in earnest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House, to-day, was engaged in the disposition of private bills, during its whole sitting.

Jan. 23.—The SENATE did not sit to-day.

In the HOUSE nothing of general importance was transacted. The greater portion of the sitting was consumed in discussing a bill reported from the Committee on Post Routes, for establishing additional Post Routes in the State of Texas. The bill, after undergoing some amendments, was passed. On to-day the hour of meeting was altered to 11 o'clock, A. M.—Good.

Jan. 25—SENATE.—Hon. J. M. Mason, the new Senator from Virginia, elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Pennybacker, presented his credentials, was qualified, and took his seat. By special leave, Mr. Benton made a most able and triumphant defence of the policy of Mr. Polk in his recommendation of a Lieutenant General. Mr. Benton came out and averred that the President had asked him (Mr. Benton) for advice upon the best mode of prosecuting the war, and that he (Mr. B.) had furnished Mr. Polk with a plan, which the President had adopted—one part of that plan was the appointment in question. Mr. Benton also stated that Mr. Polk had selected himself for that high office, but without any seeking on his part. That the whole scheme had been conceived from the purest and most patriotic motives, and that if it had been adopted, he (Mr. B.) had no doubt but that the result would have been most propicious to the country. The Loan bill, (for $23,000,000,) which passed the House last week, was then reported to the Senate by Mr. Lewis, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and with the leave of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, was immediately taken up. A long discussion ensued, and the Senate adjourned, without any action on either it or the Army Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House was engaged to-day, in the first place, in discussing a call which was made upon the Secretary of the Treasury some time back, for certain information, which call he has not yet answered, and, in the second place, in discussing the bill, in Committee of the Whole, on the subject of granting bounty lands to soldiers and volunteers in the Mexican war, in which it was engaged during the balance of the session.

For the Journal.

THE CRISIS.

MR. FULTON—Although I seldom take upon myself to write for the press, or indeed to urge my opinions or sentiments in any way upon my fellow-citizens, still, at a moment like the present, I cannot forbear addressing the people of Wilmington a few remarks, upon a subject which, as I view it, is of the most vital importance to each and every one. I allude to the Rail Road South. I conscientiously and from my heart believe, that whether or not the Connecting Link is built, and consequently whether or not the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road shall continue to *exist at all*, depends upon the manner in which the citizens of Wilmington may demean themselves in the present crisis. And I put it to every man in the town, I care not whether he is the owner of property in said town or not, if the failure of the project, and the consequent going down of the present Road, would not be a calamity which, in its direful consequences, would materially injure nine-tenths of the whole community. Suppose we now fail, do you not think and believe, citizens of Wilmington, that the friends of the Metropolitan route, as well in as out of the State, will take heart and make a desperate effort to construct the upper route? Certainly, you cannot shut your eyes to this result. And have you reflected for a moment on what the position of our glorious town would be in such an event? Why, as *a matter of course*, our present Road must go down, without any hope of redemption. And who is there, let me ask you, that is not willing to strain a point to avert such a catastrophe? No one in Wilmington, I trust. But there has been a bad state of feeling brought about in the community by the agitation of a certain question? I am aware of it, and no one regrets the fact more than the writer. But in the name of God let this ill-feeling be laid aside. One side of that question has triumphed, and surely the people who have been victorious can afford to be generous, and to forgive and forget. The other side will be worse than *fools* if they ever mention the matter again, so as to irritate or create bad feeling.—Those opposed to the *late* measure are just as deeply interested in the prosperity of the town as any other class of our citizens. Why should they not? They have every thing at stake as well as *others*, and although I do not speak by the book, yet I will venture to predict that, so far as their means will permit them, they will do as much for the success of the Road as those on the other side of the house.

Well, on Monday next, I learn that, according to the provisions of the charter, the subscription books are to be opened, and I most solemnly and religiously believe that the success of the Road will absolutely depend upon the manner in which our own citizens come up to the work on that day. Why do I say this? Simply because, in the first place, the people of Wilmington are more deeply interested in the success of the project than any body else, and every eye will be upon them to ascertain how much they will subscribe—and secondly, because others, out of the town of Wilmington, will be in a great measure influenced in their subscriptions by the manner in which we *behave* ourselves. The result of opening the books at this point will first be made known to the world, and it is a matter of vital importance that we should make a good *show*. Every body knows that the first fair lick in a fight is worth half a dozen at any subsequent period, and so it will be in this *Rail Road fight*. If we can demonstrate to the world, by the spirited manner in which we subscribe here, that we are really in earnest, the effect will be magical—but if we make a false step now, we are gone, and gone forever. Just reflect upon this, people of Wilmington. Particularly you who are the owners of property in the town. Remember that upon the building of the Road depends entirely whether or not that property will continue to be valuable to you. For surely you all have sense enough to know that if you fail to do your duty, the project must fail, and if the project fails the old Road must go down, and if the old Road goes down that your property must, as an inevitable consequence, go down with it. Does any man doubt this? I would beg you then, by every thing you hold dear, to put your shoulders to the wheel *now*. Everything depends upon your action. Wilmington ought to raise $300,000, and she can do it, if the proper spirit will only animate her citizens. She certainly is as able to do so now as she was some years ago. And let me ask you, my fellow-citizens, if it be not more important that she should do *so now* than it was then. Surely any reflecting man must see and feel that it is. I call upon you, then, to strike whilst the iron is hot. Let every man, on Monday next, step up to the work with the full belief that the success or the failure of the whole scheme depends upon the amount subscribed on that day. Let every man who intends to subscribe at all do it on that day. Let every man, who is able, subscribe something, if it be only to the amount of one share. In a word, let every man reflect that success or a total failure depends upon the doings of that day.

A CALM OBSERVER.

For the Journal.

FIELD OFFICERS.

MR. FULTON—There is one subject upon which I want, through the medium of your columns, to say a few words, and that is the appointment of Field Officers for the Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers. I will remark, at the outset, that I do not know any instance in which the feelings, the wishes, and the honor of the good old North State has been more deeply outraged, than by the manner in which these said offices have been filled. Not one of the men appointed have any pretensions to military talents. Not one of them, as I am informed, had volunteered, and not one of them can be said, by the warmest friends of Mr. Graham, to be such a man as is capable of leading the brave sons of North Carolina worthily in the battle field. But just look at the matter. Here is Gen. Wilson, a man of talents, a man known to the whole State, a man whose weight of character is such as to give him the very highest stand amongst the gallant spirits who have volunteered, a man, too, who had evinced the nobility and patriotism of his soul by volunteering himself, and raising two full companies—a man, too, who had been recommended to his Excellency for one of the Field Officers by a majority of the Legislature. Now we ask the reader if, in justice to the people of North Carolina—in justice to the Volunteers, and in justice to Gen. Wilson, his Excellency ought not—nay, if he was not bound—to give Gen. Wilson an appointment? But a Whig caucus had determined otherwise, and Mr. Graham did the *bidding* of that caucus. The course which the Whig party have pursued in this whole matter, ought, if they had never done a wrong act before, to kill them forever in the old North State. Just look at the matter in another aspect. I will venture to assert that two-thirds, at any rate, of the Regiment are Democrats, and here are Whig commanding officers appointed over them. I do not pretend to say that this would be matter of objection under other circumstances. If the Whigs appointed were better than could be obtained in the Democratic ranks, or if they were such as I could name in the Whig ranks, I would have nothing to say. But when I see the Governor of North Carolina appointing men who have no claims upon the post whatever, *merely* because they are Whigs, I cannot forbear speaking my sentiments on the subject. I ask the people of North Carolina to keep these things in mind. The day will come when those who have acted in this disgraceful manner will have to render an account for their doings. That will be a day of retribution.

SENEX.

☞The following speech which we take from the report of Mr. Lemay, the editor of the Raleigh Star, will amply repay the reader for a perusal. It was delivered by our able Senator, Mr. ASHE, in opposition to the preamble to the resolution appropriating $10,000 for the volunteers. That preamble, as our readers are aware, charged that the war had been brought on "by the executive," which every body knows to be false. We commend this expose to the people of North Carolina:

Mr. ASHE said, yesterday, having just returned to his seat, after a short absence, when he found the resolution had been introduced, he was very anxious to vote for it; but he could not, from self respect, in its present shape; and it was postponed at his request, under the hope that he might lay his hand on documents which would throw light on the subject; but he had not succeeded in procuring all that he desired, and had hoped a little further time would be allowed him; but as this act of courtesy was denied, he would proceed to give his objections to the preamble.

He was unwilling to vote for it; for it contained language which implied a censure upon the President, who he believed had acted right. He did not believe his friend from Bertie, who no doubt entertained the kindest feelings for the soldiers, and an earnest desire for the prosecution of the war, had introduced the languge to entrap them; but it proceeded from that spirit of hostility which the opposite party have to every thing Democratic.—They did nothing without aiming a blow at Democracy. Their conduct reminded him of a certain Roman General who always ended all his speeches, whatever might be the subject matter of the speaker, whith "Carthage must be destroyed."

The whole question, said Mr. A., is narrowed down to the single point—Did the country between the Neuces and the Rio Grande belong to Mexico, or to the United States? This could be satisfactorily answered, by reference to treaties and boundaries. The country originally belonged to Spain; and to ascertain who now held the just claim to it, it was necessary to inquire what Spain ceded to France, and what France ceded to us.—Mr. Jefferson purchased that country, and always claimed the Rio Grande as our Southwestern boundary. He had also the authority of another distinguished statesman whose *ipse dixit* is law now with the opposition party—that of Mr. Clay. It was contained in one of his ablest and most patriotic productions, and he was surprised to find it, (in a compilation of his speeches, &c.) placed in the back ground, in an appendix. Mr. A. here read to show that Messrs. Clay, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe claimed the aforesaid boundary.

He said although he would be very suspicious in looking upon what Mr. Clay had said since 1824, as orthodox; yet what he said previously might be regarded as such. Gentlemen might scorn what he said before, because he at that time turned a political somerset and wheeled into the federal ranks; but the country would judge of its weight and soundness.

Mr. Monroe, under the advice of his political friends ceded away certain parts of Texas for Florida, retaining what lay east of the Sabine, and ceding that portion laying west of that river. But in a little while where did we find Texas? She had separated from the confederated States of Mexico; and when she threw off the yoke, was there any change of boundary? Why did Texas separate? Because she was oppressed by political aspirants. If gentlemen wished any evidence of the right of Texas to separate from the general Government, let them look at our condition under the old Confederacy, an exact parallel case. Had not any of the States, under that system, a right to secede from the confederacy? N. Carolina, Maryland and Rhode Island were the last to come into the Union, and they had the same right to have left the original confederacy that they possessed to remain out of or accede to our present Union. Texas possessed the same right in reference to the Government of Mexico. Texas was found at the commencement of her revolution drawing upon all her resources, and she levied the sinews of war from all her territory, including the country lying between the Neuces & Rio Grande. When her Congress met in 1836, they decided on the metes and boundaries, which included all of this territory. It now belongs to her. There is no neutral territory. The battle of San Jacinto was a Yorktown affair to them. By it they established their independence. The U. S. acknowledged her independence. So also, next, did France and England, and Spain acknowledged it only five years after she acknowledged that of Mexico.—When we acknowledged her independence, what part or portion did we acknowledge as independent. Was it not what Texas claimed herself?—Then this territory was included.

But again—in order to put this question beyond the possibility of doubt, suppose in this territory now said to be neutral, before the act of annexation, some spoilation had been committed upon our citizens; to whom would we have gone for redress? Would we not have held Texas responsible? and why? because she claimed it, and had extended her laws over it. But to put it entirely beyond the pale of contestation, what did Texas do herself? She made a judicial district in that very territory, and sent a member of Congress from there. What do we say to this? Refuse to receive him, and ostracise one of our own citizens? Not at all.

The resolution of Congress of 1845, inviting Texas into the Union was here read from the National Intelligencer by Mr. A., who went on to remark, in pursuance of this resolution the people of Texas called a convention, in which this *neutral* ground was represented by their delegates. The Convention agreed to annexation. He had something to confirm what he said in relation to what Texas claimed for herself. Here he read extracts from a late work, describing the boundaries of Texas, &c., and showing that the Rio Grande was described by the author as its Southwestern boundary, who would have no motive to misrepresent the facts. He also read from another work by an Englishman, whose statements are so correct, that they have been the basis of all the mining operations carried on in the country by the citizens of England, who shewed, that the Rio del Norte; which is the same as the Rio Grande, is the Southwestern boundary of Texas.

We will advert, said Mr. A., to the state of Texas at the time of annexation. We declared all her then limits should be received. We received her—bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. The spectacle was a glorious phenomenon in the history of nations. There we saw a nation, with a rich soil, great wealth, extensive territory, and containing all the elements of becoming a great nation in the South, discarding these dazzling prospects, and asking to become affiliated with us.—There was no parallel to this in history. It spoke volumes in favor of our own beloved country, and was creditable to the noble feelings and sentiments of that young Republic.

Well; Texas was received and Congress established a port of entry in this very territory; but now it is called neutral ground. This appeared to him to be nonsense.

Now we have Texas in the Union, what, he asked, was the duty of the President? He had extended to her, mail facilities. What was he to do next? To select the strong points and defend them against her threatened invasion by Mexico. Texas had become alarmed at the proviso in the Mexican acknowledgment of her independence—that they should consider it an act of hostility if she become annexed to any foreign power—and applied for aid. What were we to do? Here Mr. A. read from a public document, to shew that this application was made to the government to assist them in repelling an invasion—to prepare for their defence on this frontier. What frontier? The Rio Grande. The President responded to the call and sent the army there He asked Senators what would have been said of President Polk if he had not done this? Who would have been the first to denounce in that emergency? In 1831, in N. Carolina, there was a servile insurrection. Gen'l Jackson was called on for troops. Did he stop to consult the Constitution? No. There was the prospect of a most awful bloody tragedy: and he sent the troops to our aid without hesitation. So acted President Polk, as there was not *merely* a threat of, but a bloody invasion, of the Texan territory.

But it is complained President Polk sent his army to Galveston, and then to Corpus Christi.—Where, he asked, is the latter place, and when were the troops there? It is on the western side of the Neuces, and the troops were there in 1845. But that prudent and good man, General Taylor, said, that would not do—that Point Isabel was the proper place. Here Mr. A. made some remarks about Gen. Scott, and said he had nothing to do with him. Col. Brown was directed to advance and fortify himself near Matamoras. But we are told he pointed his guns into the houses of the Mexicans. Why, asked Mr. A., was not this done for the very purpose of repelling invasion? But did he commence hostilities? No! The Mexicans themselves crossed into our territory, and commenced the war at Fort Brown and Palo Alto, which those gentlemen arreign President Polk for commencing.

But it is asked, said Mr. A., if the Rio Grande is the Western boundary of Texas, why is not Santa Fe in Texas? Why, Texas never claimed Santa Fe; and to prove that it was never considered a part and parcel of that State, he read an extract from a Texan authority. Hence, he remarked, the arguments that Gen. Kearney's occupation of and establishment of a provisional government in that province, proved that the Government did not understand the Rio Grande as the real boundary, fails to the ground. As to our right to estamblish such a government in the conquered country, he remarked, there was a book which he read with pleasure in his school boy days, Vattel's Law of Nations, which said we had a right to establish such a government in a conquered territory. It resulted from the very nature of the case. If the captured territory did not submit to the authority of the captors, it was not conquered? and if not placed under such authority, why capture it?

We are told the President has a guilty conscience, because he takes up two thirds of his message in justification of his cause. This he declared to be an unwarrantable conclusion. Why did he ask yesterday for a postponement? Because the President had been foully, falsely charged with having ordered the commencement of the war—with having taken this step from impure and selfish motives; and for these reasons he (Mr. A.) desired an opportunity to address the Senate, to refute these charges and place our common country right before this body; and the same inducement impelled the President thus to dilate on the circumstances of this war. That part of the message which relates to our relations with Mexico, was not intended as a vindication of the President: it is given as a history of the circumstances which led to the rupture between the two republics, and to shew to the world the justice of our cause; and no true patriot can read that document without being satisfied that our country is in the right.—The President did not send the army to make an attack upon Mexico. But suppose he had ordered the army to go and expel the invaders, after they had crossed the Rio Grande, could any man with an American heart throbbing in his breast, censure him for it? The case of the sheriff arresting and executing the murderer without a trial, spoken of by the gentleman from Guilford, was not in point. There he made the arrest and took the law into his own hands from the constituted authorities, after the mischief had been done. But suppose the sheriff was to see a man about to commit murder. What would he do? He would kill him, if necessary to prevent the execution of his foul purpose. This was the case of the President. He sent Gen. Taylor there to prevent the shedding of blood—not to strike,—but to defend. The attack was made upon him; the blood of our countrymen was shed, and that blood loudly calls to us for revenge. One of the best and bravest men God ever made, Major Ringgold, whose remains, he had but a few days since assisted in escorting through the town of Wilmington, fell in their noble defence, and yet we are called on to hold our hands off.

Mr. A. said he had a few more words to say.—When his friend from Cumberland appealed to the Senator from Guilford, to know whether he misunderstood him in saying this was a war of aggression and plunder, made under the pretence of extending the "area of freedom," he had hoped an explanation would have been given, in which that gentleman would have extricated himself from the unenviable position of seeming at once to cast an unjust imputation upon the President and to oppose the extension of our free institutions. But there was no such response. Could it be possible, he asked, that there was any man or set of men among us who opposed

gan of one of the late Executives of the State; & this infamous article was published by the sanction of the Editor. It was, he knew, a communication; but the Editor in a preamble—these preambles are very unfortunate things—endorsed it. N. Carolina was placed in an unenviable position by such sentiments as these. He had met with one of the Senaters from South Carolina on his return of the capitol, who informed him that the South Carolina regiment was made out and ready to march. Yet we had only three companies offered. Why were we thus laggard? was it not owing to the dissemination of such tory sentiments as were found in this Federal newspaper? Gentlemen might wince as they pleased at the mention of treason; but here was treason of the blackest die.

In conclusion, Mr. A. said he deprecated the opposition to the war which had been, and must be made as long is the opposite party takes the ground that the territory in question is neutral ground. It was unfortunate that the Governor's message said the President caused the war. The idea was erroneous and preposterous. It had been seized with avidity by unscrupulous partisans and was used to the injury of the country. The people would hold the opposite party responsible for the mischief it occasioned, in weakening our arm of defence, and embarrassing the patriotic efforts of the government to prosecute the war to a speedy and an honorable termination.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.—Boston was visited by a dreadful conflagration on Thursday night, the 20th inst. About one hundred houses were consumed, and the loss was considerable. The buildings destroyed were, however, mostly wooden ones, and we learn that their places will quickly be replaced by better buildings.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the ensuing Spring Circuits in the following order:

1.	Elenton,	Judge Caldwell,
2.	Newbern,	" Pearson,
3.	Raleigh,	" Bailey,
4.	Hillsborough,	" Manly,
5.	Wilmington,	" Battle,
6.	Salisbury,	" Settle,
7.	Morganton,	" Dick.

From the Raleigh Standard.

OUR REGIMENT COMPLETE.

It affords us great pleasure to state that the North Carolina Regiment is *complete*—ten Companies having been accepted by the Governor. We subjoin the names of the Captains of Companies—their order of precedence is indicated by the letters of the alphabet:

Company	A,	Capt.	Richard W. Long, Rowan,
"	B	"	Louis D. Wilson, Edgecomb,
"	C	"	Henry Roberts, Wayne,
"	D	"	Martine Shive, Cabarrus,
"	E	"	Tilmon Blalock, Yancy,
"	F	"	W. E. Kirkpatrick, Cumberland,
"	G	"	G. W. Caldwell, Mecklenburg,
"	H	"	Wm. S. Duggan, Edgecomb,
"	I	"	John Cameron, Orange,
"	K	"	Geo. Williamson, Caswell.

We have inserted the Caswell Company because we suppose it has been accepted, as we learn that a Lieutenant from that Company arrived at Raleigh and reported, soon after Lieut. Nichols, of the Orange Company, had "knocked up His Excellency at 2 o'clock" to get commissions for the "Orange boys." But whether this be so or not, the Regiment is made up, and there will be men to spare.—North Carolina presents her compliments to Norfolk, and informs that venerable oyster-loving City that she "*is done taking in.*"

Indeed the Regiment would have been made up long since, but for the course of Gov. Graham in regard to the Field Officers, and the action of a Federal Legislature on that "*Mexican*" Preamble. If North Carolina has been slow in responding to the call of the General Government, the blame for it rests properly and justly on the shoulders of ambitious and unscrupulous Federal leaders.

Written for the Journal.

THE PORTRAIT.

No mortal eye hath ever seen,
A face more fair and lovely;
Nor mortal tongue hath ever been,
That's spoke of one more comely.

Oft in the crowd I've seen—
A face with charms all beaming;
But Fancy e'er would fondly dream—
Of thee, most heavenly seeming.

Thy soft blue eye—thy smiling lip—
Doth speak of memory's hours,
Wherein of love I deep did sip,
Thou Queen, of all earth's flowers.

Once when all had left the room—
Of thine own resting place;
My lips with rapture praised the bloom
That blushes sweetly 'pon thy face.

And ere that heavenly silence broke,
Thy heart seemed moved with glee;
And Fancy dreamed thy lips had spoke—
A sympathetic word to me.

Oh! what love-lorn heart hath felt
The bliss that whelmed my soul!
'Neath its touch would icebergs melt—
And in one liquid fount would roll.

Jan. 12th, 1847.

From the Yankee Doodle.

Foreign Literary Correspondence.

M. DE BERANGER A M. YANKEEDOODLE.

Chambre des Deputes, Samedi.

J'ai lu avec beaucoup d' admiration, Monsieur, tous les details des coups d'armes brillants de Monterey. Et j'ai Phonneur de vous faire venir quelques petits vers a l'occasion d'un evenement si glorieux a vos compatriotes, lesquelles je voudrais bien dedier aux braves Yankee doodles qui suivent les angles vainquers des Etats Unis, sur la conduite du General Taylor; et j ai grande envie, Monsieur, que vous les traduisiez pour le Journal excellent que vous redigez a New Yoork.

Avec sentiments de respect, J'ail l'honneur, &c.

DE BERANGER.

MONTEREY.

" Pends toi Brave Crillon! Nous avons oembattu, et tu n' y etais pas."—*Lettre de Henri IV. a Crillon.*

We were not many—we who stood
Before the iron sleet that day—
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Give half of his years if he but could
Have been with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot, it hailed,
In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
Yet not a single soldier quailed
When wounded comrades round them wailed
Their dying shout at Monterey.

And on—still on our column kept
Through walls of flame its withering way;
Where fell the dead, the living stept,
Still charging on their guns which swept
The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself recoiled aghast,
When, striking where he strongest lay,
We swooped his flanking batteries past,
And braving full their murderous blast,
Stormed home the towers of Monterey.

Our banners on the turrets wave,
And there our evening bugles play;
Where orange boughs above their grave
Keep green the memory of the brave
Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many—we who press'd
Beside the brave who fell that day;
But who of us has not confessed
He'd rather share their warrior rest,
Than not have been at Monterey!

A late writer on kissing, very properly remarkes that the abominable fashion of ladies kissing each other, is a piece of wanton and unprovoked cruelty; a sheer waste of Heaven's good gifts; a miserable frittering away of what was destined for better purposes. It is absolutely wicked, and ninetynine cases in a hundred it is done for no other purpose than to annoy and make wretched the poor things who stand with their hats in their hands, and dear not so much as open their watering mouths for fear of slobbering their bosoms.

From the Philadelphia Times.

THE EFFECT OF PUNGH DRINKING.

The one effect of Punch-drinking we all know is to make a man neglect his best interests of those dependent upon him, as well as eventually, to alienate from him the affections of his relatives and the respect of the world. Another effect is that it makes him act sillily and mistake himself, very naturally, while under its influence, for some other, and by no means respectable-looking individual. The following piquant sketch illustrates this better fact, in a very laughable and striking manner. It is from the N. Y. "Spirits of the Times."

One particularly dark, damp, dull, drizzly and disagreeable day, in the latter part of November, A. D. 1842, a tall, gaunt, queer-looking customer, dressed in a blue coat, with metal buttons, a brimstone colored vest, and plaid pantaloons, with calf-skin terminations, sat, 'solitary and alone,' in a little room, situated in a certain little tavern, in———street, City of Philadelphia Before him was a little round table, on whose marble top was a *not a-little* pitcher of smoking punch, 'screechin' hot,' and a wine glass. The solitary individual was 'York,' nothin else, dear child, and that was his second pitcher full, nigh his second pitcher empty. One minute after, and you couldn't have squezzed a drop out of either pitcher or glass, by a forty two power hydraulic press.

'York' rang the bell. The waiter popped his head in at the door.

'Ring, sa?'

'Of *course*, I did. It is clearning off?'

'No, sa—damp, sa—fog so thick, sa, you could ladle a 'tout 'ith a spoon, sa. Have anythin', sa?'

'More punch, *and* strong!'

'Yes, sa—*im*meedyintly, sa.'

The waiter withdrew, and in a few seconds the third pitcher of punch stood before our hero, who attacked it zealously. 'York' had just drained the last glass full from the pitcher, and was beginning to feel glorious, when on raising his eyes, he saw his own figure in a large pier glass directly opposite. The reflection seemed to startle him. He rubbed his eyes, winked, coughed, started, winked and rubbed his eyes again.

'By!———said he, 'there's some fellow sitting right before me. This is a private room sir. *I* have engaged this room, sir, for my sole accommodation.' He waited a moment, expecting an answer, but the reflection merely stared at him, and held its peace. 'I was saying, sir, that this is *my* private room—mine, sir,'—cried 'York,' fetching his voice an octave higher than before. No answer was made; and he rang the bell furiously.—The waiter made his appearance again.

'Ring, sa?'

'Yes, I *did* ring. Din't I ask for a private room?'

s, sa—this is a private room, sa.'

It is! why there's a fellow sitting right before me now, on the other side of the table—rot *his* impudence!'

'Table, sa—fellow—sa?'

'Yes, there is—well—never mind Bring me some more punch and two glasses.'

'Yes, sa—*im*-mediately, sa.'

In a very short time the fourth pitcher, with the two glasses, made it's appearance.

'York' filled one of the glasses and shoved it over the table. 'Will you drink, sir?' said he, addressing the figure in the glass. 'Oh, you wont, eh—well, I will.' And so he *did*. 'Bettter dring, old fellow,' continued he.—'Your liquors's getting cold, and you look as if you were fond of the thing.' No answer being returned, 'York' finished the pitcher, and rang the bell again. In popped the waiter.

'Ring, sa?'

'To be *sure* I rang. Didn't you hear the b-b-ell? I did. Din't I order a p-p-p-rivate room? Eh?'

'Yes, sa—*this* is a private room, sa.'

'A pretty private room *this* is—with a f-f-fellow sitting opposite, that wont take a glass of punch when it's offered him—and a r-r-r-ed nosed man, at *that*? Oh! well!—never mind. Bring me more punch, and two t-t-t-t-umblers. I'll t-t-t-try him again.'

Presently pitcher No V., with glasses to match was borne in, with due state.

'Better-t-t-t-ry some, old boy,' said 'York, coaxingly, to his double. The reflex merely looked good-natured, but said nothing.

'Well,' contined 'York,' with a sigh, 'if this isn't the m-m-m-ost infamous—well—never mind—*I'll* drink the punch'—and so he *did*, every bit of it. About five minutes sufficed to end the pitcher. 'York' rang the bell, superfuriously. The waiter came again.

'Ring, sa?'

'Why, certain! Why, sh-sh-ouldn't I? Where's—the—man—who keeps this—place?'

'Boss, sa? I'll sen' 'im' sa.'

Shortly after mine host, a quiet looking little man, with a motted, calico-patterned face, and a shinning, bald head, made his appearance.

'Wh-wh-at's to pay?' demanded 'York,' rising and assuming an air of dignity.

Five punchese—five levies, sir.'

'There's the money, sir,' said 'York,' forking over the coin. 'And now, I want to know, why—when I call—for a—p-p-p-rivate room, yout should put me here—with—s-s omebody else?'

'There is nobody here, but you and I.'

'Nobody! Do you s-s-suppose I can't see?—Do you th-th-ink I am drunk? There—look there. *Two* of 'em, by jingo?'

'Well, sir, I must confess I can't see any but us two.'

'You can't, eh?' And 'York' dragged the landlord to the table. 'Look there!' continued he, pointing to the glass. 'Th-th-ere's the rascal's, now. One of 'em's enough like you to be your brother, and the other's the *d—dest*, Lord-forsaken, *meanest* looking white man, I *ever* saw." THOMAS, THE RHYMER.

Luck.—Rev. H. W. Reecher says in one of his lectures:—"I may here, as well as any where, impart the secret of *good* and *bad luck*. There are men, who, supposing Providence to have an implacable spite against them, bemoan in the poverty of a wretched old age the misfortunes of their lives. Luck forever ran against them and for others. One, with a good profession, lost his luck in the river, where he idled away his time a-fishing, when he should have been in his office. Another, with a good trade, perpetually burnt up his luck by his hot temper, which provoked his employers to leave him. Another, with a lucrative business, lost his luck by amazing diligence at every thing but his business. Another, who steadily followed his trade, as steadily followed his bottle. Another, who was honest and constant at his work, erred by perpetual misjudgments;—he lacked discretion. Hundreds lose their luck by endorsing; by sanguine speculations; by trusting fraudulent men; and by dishonest gains. A man never has good luck who has a bad wife. I never knew an early rising, hard-working, prudent man, careful of his earnings, and strictly honest, who complained of bad luck. A good character, good habits, and iron industry, are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill luck that fools ever dreamed of. But when I see a tatterdemalion, creeping out of a grocery late in the afternoon, with his hands stuck into his pockets, the rim of his hat turned up, and the crown knocked in, I know he has had bad luck—for the worst of all luck is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a tippler."

Identifying an Individual.—The Knickerbocker, for Janaury, 1847, is full of good things—among them is one:—

"Did you know Dr. Weir?" asked an inquisitive gentleman in one of of the Philadelphia cars, of a Northamton county Duchman.—"Dr. Veer?" he replied, "well den, yaas, I know'd him a little. I seed him once-t. We was on that shteam boat vat vash blowed up mit te p'ler bu'stin' by Pittsburg dere; and w'en I vash goin' on the shore by de plank, he and de shmoke pipe vash comin' down. I never seen him before nor since!"

☞THERE is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is afflicted, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiate monster marches to the perish of the cold and silent tomb fresh added victims to its conquest. No walk of life is sacred from its blighting influence. No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle-aged and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white-haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his system impervious to the attacks of other ills, and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds consumption fastening its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world, ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventative of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle clime? We think there may be. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventative and a remedy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the "adventitious aid" of a long string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and

Wait on to fame*

the name of its inventor, as a benefactor of his species.

Be careful and get the genuine *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* None genuine unless signed by *I. Butts.* Address all orders to *Seth W. Fowle*, Boston, Mass.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

☞SUDDEN CHANGES.—There is nothing more trying to the human constitution than sudden changes of atmosphere Heat rarefies the blood, quickens the circulation, and increases the perspiration; but when suddenly checked, those humors which should pass off by the skin are thrown off inwardly, causing coughs, colds, consumption, difficulty of breathing, watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat, fevers, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other complaints, the usual symptoms of catching cold.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a delightful medicine for carrying off a cold—because they expel from the body those humors which are the cause not only of the above complaints, but of every malady under heaven. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken every night on going to bed will, in a few days, carry off the most obst inate cold; at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified, that new life and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines, which, in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Vegetable Pills.

The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT written with a pen on the top label of each box. *None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is* FORGERY.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French and James Johnson, only agents.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McDaniel, Mr. E. J. Lutterloh, merchant, to Miss Sarah C. French, daughter of Mr. George R. French, all of this place.

In Newbern, on the 8th inst., Mr. Edward H. Ritter, to Miss Maria E. Sanders.

In Cumberland county, on the 12th inst., Col. Alex. Elliot, to Miss Jane S. Evans, daughter of J. Evans, esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the 24th inst., Miss Ann Elizabeth Russel, aged 16 years, daughter of Capt. S. Russell, dec'd.

In Fayetteville, on the 10th inst., of dropsy, Mrs. Nancy Carver, wife of Mr. David Carver, sen.

In Sandson county, on the 8th inst., Mr. Charles Rosendale, aged 29 years—a native of Saxony.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Jan 22—Brig Curacoa, Higgins, *Bonaire*, salt, to P K Dickinson.

Schr Florida, Carson, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

Br Schr Actress, Sullivan, Ragged Island, via Nassau, to Brown & DeRosset.

Schr A F Thorn, Sandford, New York, to R W Brown.

Schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

Schr Grandee, Luffkin, Frankfort, Me., to G W Davis.

24—Schr Charles, Hopkins, Onslow, to Brown & DeRosset.

25—Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow, to John Gammell.

26—Brig Samuel Potter, Barry, St Thomas, to Brown & DeRosset.

Schr Olivia, Gifford, Newbern, to R G Rankin.

Schr Ocean, Burdit, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

28—Brig Sam'l Potter, Barry, Martinique, to Brown & DeRosset.

Br Schr Mariner, Haley, St Kitts, to C D Ellis.

Schr G W Davis, Mutch, 3 days fm New York, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

Jan 21—Schr New Globe, Parsons, Jamaica, by Barry & Bryant.

Schr Mary, Libbey, Cuba, by G W Davis.

Schr L P Smith, Brewster, New York, by R W Brown.

Schr Olive, Smith, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

23—Schr Cyprus, Dyer, Bristol, R I, by G W Davis.

Schr Monsoon, Silliman, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

25—Brig Partridge, Bartow, *Martinique*.

26—Brig Belle, Myers, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr Mary Eliza, McCumber, Onslow, by E J Lutterloh.

27—Schr J D Jones, Grffin, New York, by R W Brown.

Schr Charles Hopkins, Godfrey, North County, by Brown & DeRosset.

Schr Convert, Fogg, Curacoa, by John Gammell.

Schr Shylock, Crooker, St Kitts, by John Gammell.

28—Schr Albert Vinal, Nichols, Cienfuegos, by G W Davis.

Brig Watson, Watson, St Jago de Cuba, by G W Davis.

Berlin, Md., Jan. 16, 1847.—Schr *Leesburg, Boon*, from Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, was stranded on the beach this morning—wind at the time S. W. Part of the deck load was thrown over upon her going ashore. She is well up on the beach, but may be got off. The L. had not been got off on the 19th. but was in a fair way for it. The principle part of her cargo had been landed.

Particular Notice.

THE Commissioners of the Town having determined on grading and otherwise improving the Burying Ground, immediately adjoining the Episcopalians', have appointed the undersigned a Committee for that purpose. NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given to all persons having friends buried therein, or otherwise interested in the premises to come forward immediately and make arrangements with the Committee concerning bodies that mey have been deposited in the Ground—otherwise, after the grading is made, particular graves cannot be designated; and it will be impossible to lay off the ground with any reference to the promiscuous manner in which it has heretofore been occupied.

It is desirable to commence the grading as early as the 10th of February, and proposals are invited for that purpose.

J. BALLARD,
P. W. FANNING, } *Committee.*

Jan. 29, 1647.—[20-tf

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription for the *Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington*, will be opened at the Reading Room in this town, on Monday next, the first day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in accordance with the provisions of the Charter passed at the late session of the General Assembly.

Books of Subscription will also be open on same day,

At Smithville, under the superintendence of Dr. J. B. Everitt and John Brown, Esq.

At Elizabethtown, S. C. Smith, J. J. McMillan and H. H. Robinson.

At Clinton, A. B. Chesnut, Richard Holmes and Patrick Murphy.

At Goldsboro', Jas. Griswold, Richard Washington and W. K. Lane.

At Kenansville, O. R Kenan, J. B. Kelly, and Jere. Pearsall.

At Jacksonville, Jno. A. Averitt, Edward Montford, and George J. Ward.

January 29th, 1847. 20-3t

Positively selling off at Cost.

THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to settle his business, offers his cheap and well selected stock of Goods AT COST, consisting of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

such as Shawls, Bonnet Ribbons &c.; a great variety of all kinds of Hosiery; a splendid assortment of White Goods, such as Cambrics, Lawns, Mill, Book, and Swiss Jaconet and Rio Grande Muslin; a very nice assortment of Collars and Capes, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Mousseline de Lanes, Cashmeres, Oregon Plaid, Alpacas, Red & White Flannel, Net Shirts and Drawers, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c., &c., together with numerous other articles, all of which are offered for sale at cost, and no mistake about it. D. TELER,

Jan. 29th, 1847. 20tf Market street.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	7½ a	8 8
Middlings,		6½ a	7
Shoulders.		6 a	
Hog round,		a	7
Western,		6½ a	6½
BEESWAX—Per pound.		22 a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,		14 a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.		9 00 a	— —
Do Prime,		6 50 a	6 50
CORN—Per bushel,		70 a	75
Meal,		70 a	75
COFFEE—Per pound,		8 a	9
COTTON—Per pound,		5 a	6½
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound		12 a	14
Sperm,		30 a	31
Adamantine,		28 a	29
FEATHERS—Per pound,		30 a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,		6 50 a	0 00
Fayetteville,		5 75 a	6 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,		75 a	87½
IRON—Per pound,		4½ a	6½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.		6 a	6½
Western,		6½ a	7
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel		75 a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,		7 00 a	8 00
Wide, do.		6 25 a	00
Scantling,		5 25 a	
Timber,		5 00 a	6 50
MOLASSES—West Indies,		17 a	23
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,		13 — a	14 —
No. 2,		7 50 a	8 50
No. 3,		4 — a	—
NAILS—Per pound,		4½ a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Turpentine,		0 00 a	2 30
Virgin Dip,		0 00 a	2 30
Hard—half price.			
Tar,		1 15 a	0 —
Pitch,		1 20 a	1 25
Rosin—No. 1,		1 — a	1 12½
No. 2,		60	—
No. 3,		20 a	0 —
Spirits Turpentine,		37½ a	40
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,		— a	1 —
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,		75 a	85
Black Eye,		75 a	80
Cow,		75 a	80
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,		12 50 a	13 00
Prime,		10 00 a	10 50
Fresh,		8 — a	8 50
RICE—Per 100 pounds,		3 25 a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,		— a	—
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,		22 a	35
Liverpool—sack,		1 30 a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,		4 a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,		2 50 a	3 00
Contract,		4 — a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,		24 a	26
Gin,		28 a	30
Whiskey,		27 a	30
Apple Brandy,		30 a	37
STEEL—Per pound,		12½ a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,		15 — a	16 —
Dressed,		— — a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough		8 — a	9 —
Dressed,		15 — a	16 —
SUGAR—Per pound.			
West India,		8½ a	9½
New-Orleans,		7½ a	8½
Loaf,		13 a	14
TALLOW—Per pound,		7 a	
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per pound,		3 — a	3 75
VARNISH—Per gallon,		20 a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,		70 a	2 50
Port,		— a	2 —
Malaga,		34 a	45

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	1	per cent.	
" " New York,	1	"	"
" " Boston,	1	"	"

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Rice, per hundred lbs.,	12½	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 —	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	—	a	50
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$6 —	a	—
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$ —	a	—
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	6	a	—
TO BALTIMORE—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	33
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	4 50	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	—
Cotton yarns, rer cubic foot,	6	a	—
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl,	50	a	—

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan. 28.

Naval Stores.—Since our last report the Turpentine market has maintained its firmness with a degree unprecedented in this market for a long time. The article has not, at any time, deviated only about 5 cents from former quotations, and this in a very few instances, for a whole week. It is supposed there has been sold, during the week ended this morning, something in the neighborhood of 10,000 barrels, about half of which has yet to arrive. The whole transactions have been confined to distillers. The market, to-day, is equally as firm as it has been any day during the week, and sales were made this morning at $2 30, for both old and new dip, the latter subject to the usual deduction of from 25 to 75 cents per barrel, according to the dryness of the article. We hear of nothing doing in *Spirits* or *Rosin*. *Tar*—Last sales $1 15.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since the foregoing remarks were in type, we learn from the best of authority, that the article of Turpentine is dull of sale. We, however, do not see any reason to alter our figures, as a sale was made this morning at the rates we quote. Purchasers are no doubt waiting the receipt of the news by the Hibernia from Europe, which failed to reach here to-day. We can't tell—the market may be lower, or it may be higher to-morrow.

Lumber & Timber.—Both articles continue dull. We refer to quotations for last sales.

Shingles.—No change in prices.

Corn.—Two cargoes arrived since last report. The supply on hand has been considerably worked off, and consignees are holding the article, afloat, a little higher than last week. See quotations.

Bacon.—Our quotations are for old. The new article may be quoted, Hams 8 a 8½c.—Shoulders 7, and Sides 7½c. The stock of old is yet heavy. The new article now begins to reach market somewhat plentiful.

Flour.—Fayettevile has advanced to $5 75 a $6.

Hay.—There has been no arrival since last report, and the article is becoming scarce.

Molasses.—None arrived—stock on hand large.

Salt—Two cargoes, W. I., arrived since last report, one sold at 20 and the other at 22½ cents, at 90 days. Store rates 30 a 35.

Freights—To the West Indies are dull.—Last sales $10, to Porto Rico. To Windward Islands there are none offering.

Rice.—We hear that the last sale of clean Rice was made at $3 25—and we also understand that 90 cts. has been offered for 5,000 bushels of Rough Rice.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 19th.

Naval Stores.—Per barrel—			
Turpentine, new dip,	8	a	$2 35
old dip,		a	$2 35
hard,		a	1 20
Tar		a	1 25
Bacon—Per lb.—assorted,	7	a	8
Corn—Per bbl.—	2 50	a	

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.

RICE.—Sales for the reach 3,000 casks, at 2¾a3¼. R. RICE.—Sales of 30,600 bushels, at 82 to 93 cts. BACON.—Hams and Shoulders not in demand. Sides in some request, at 6½ to 6¾ cts. LARD.—Sales in small lots at 8¼a9½.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23d.

Naval Stores—Per barrel—			
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$2 75	a	$3 00
Newbern, "	2 75	a	3 0
Spirits Turpentine, per gall.,	38	a	40
Tar,	2 —	a	2 25
Rice—Per 100 lbs.,	3 25	a	4 12½

NAVAL STORES.—There have been recently some sales of North County Turpentine (small barrels) for distilling at $2 50, per 280 lbs, but we know of none for export; the continued high rates of freight having tended almost entirely to prevent operations for an unusual length of time, and our quotations must therefore be considered nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been sold in lots as wanted, from store, at 38½ a 40 cents, cash, which is a little lower. Tar and Rosin continue inactive.

RICE.—Compared with the last week, the transactions of this have been moderate, amounting to but about 650 tcs., at $3 50a$4 for fair to good qualities, including a few tcs. and some barrels at $4 10½ a $4 25, all cash. Prime Rice is scarce, and fancy parcels would probably command the last mentioned rates. We do not vary our quotations.

House and Lot For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, in the town of Clinton, Sampson county, on Tuesday of February Court, the large and commodious two story Dwelling House, situated on the main street of Clinton, and nearly oppotite to the Court House. Terms will be made known on day of sale. ISAAC BOYKIN.

Clinton, 29th Jan., 1847.—[30-3t

CROCKERY and Glass Ware, for sale low by R H STANTON & CO.

$1 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th inst., an indented Apprentice—named ROBERT MASON, aged about 18 years. Said boy was bound to the subscriber in 1843, to learn the Cooper's trade. $1 will be given for his delivery to the undersigned; an additional sum of $5 will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring, or employing him.

JAMES. H. SMITH.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 29th, 1847.—[20-3t*

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick county, on the 15th of February next, at public auction, for divison, the Dwelling house belonging to the estate of Sedgwick Spring, dec'd, on a credit of six months.—Bonds with approved security required.

WM. R. SELLERS, Ex'r.

Jan. 29th, 1847.—[20-ts

SALT—100 sacks Liverpool and 500 bushels Turk's Island. For sale by

Jan'y 22.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

BREAD—20 barrels Pilot and 20 do. Navy. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BAKERY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington that she has opened a *BAKING ESTABLISHMENT* in the house, in the alley, formerly occupied by Mrs. Gardner. All kinds of fresh CAKES and BREAD constantly on hand. Families will be furnished daily at their residences, if required. She solicits a share of the custom of the place.

C. A. MAXWELL.

nuarJay 22, 1847—19-4t.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, Fall Term, 1846, will be sold at the Court House door in Wilmington on the 2d Monday in March next upon twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, 320 acres of land belonging to the minors of Wm. K. Devane, dec'd, lying between Black and South River, being the upper half of 640 acres, patented by John Anders in 1762, and adjoining the lands of James Murphy and others. Bond and security, approved by the undersigned, required of the purchaser.

T. D. MEARES, C. M. E.

Wilmington, Jan. 22d, 1847. 19-6t

MR. JOHN W. STANLY,

SIR:—You are hereby notified that on Thursday, the 18th day of February next, at the dwelling house of William J. Nash, in Attakapas, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Robert J. Dorsey, Alfred M. Stanley, and William J. Nash; and on the same day, and between the same hours, at the dwelling house of Dr. Peter Enders, in Piduka, in the State of Kentucky, the depositions of Robert Enders, Dr. Peter Enders, and John Harper, all of which depositions are to be read de bene esse, in a suit now pending in the Superior Court of Law for New Hanover County, North Carolina, in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant, when and where you can attend and cross examine if you think fit.

CATHARINE A. STANLY.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15, 1847. 18-5t

RUGS—1 case of 50 drums, superior Turkey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE subscriber is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, to which the attention of the public is especially directed, as he warrants every article genuine.

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Balsam do.
Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant,
" " Carminative Balsam,
" " Vermifuge,
" " Hair Tonic,
" " Sanative Pills,
Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters,
Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,
" " Extract Cinchonine, [la, &c.,
" " Buchu,
Sands' Sarsaparilla,
" Tetter Remedy,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Dr. Perry's Dead Shot Vermifuge,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup,
Upham's Pile Electuary,
Henry's Magnesia, Leidy's Blood Pills,
Murray's fluid do. Gray's Ointment,
Lee's, Peter's, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, & Spender's Thompson's Eye Water, [cer's Pills,
Cheesman's Arabian Balsam,
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort,
Swaim's and Indian Panaces,
Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture,
Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness,
Allen's Vegetable Compound for Dyspepsia,
Harlem Oil, Pain Killer, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c. WM. SHAW.

January 15, 1847.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of *GARDEN SEEDS*, and will be receiving further supplies during the season. His seeds have given such general satisfaction for the last four years that it is needless to add great care has been taken in their selection. Country Merchants supplied as usual, and the unsold seeds taken back at the end of the season.

Printed Catalogues can be had at his Drug Store, corner Front and Market Streets, where all orders for Grass or Clover Seeds will be attended to.

[Jan'y 15.] WM. SHAW.

HATS—Nutria, common fur, wool and tar pauling. For sale by

R H STANTON & CO.

FLOUR.—25 bbls. and 25 ½ bbls Canal. For sale by HOWARD & PEDE

MAIL PROPOSALS.

2824: From Nashville to Peach Tree Grove, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave Nashville every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Peach Tree Grove same day by 5 p m

Leave Peach Tree Grove every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Nashville same day by 12 m

2825: From Stantonsburgh, to Tossnott Depot, 10 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Stantonsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 9 a m, arrive at Tossnott Depot same days by 12 m

Leave Tossnott Depot every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Stantonsburgh same days by 4 p m

2826: From Stantonsburgh, by Speight's Bridge, Snow Hill, Hookerstown, Airy Grove, Kinston, Strabane, Albertson's, Saracta, and Kenansville, to Strickland's Depot, 86 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Stantonsburgh every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Strickland's Depot next day by 6 p m

Leave Strickland's Depot every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Stantonsburgh next day by 6 p m

2827: From Dudley, by Whitfield's Mills, Sleepy Creek, and Jericho, to Strabane, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Dudley every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Strabane same day by 7 p m

Leave Strabane every Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Dudley same day by 6 p m

2828: From Strickland's Depot, by Kenansville, Hallsville, Richland, and Market Place, to Trenton, 57 miles and back, once a week

Leave Strickland's Depot every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Trenton next day by 6 p m

Leave Trenton every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Strickland's Depot next day by 11 a m

2829: From Wilmington, by Topsail Sound, Stump Sound, Snead's Ferry, Stone Bay, Foy's Store, and Onslow c h, to Richland, 73 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Richland next day by 6 p m

Leave Richland every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilmington next day by 6 p m

2830: From Wilmington, by Long's Creek, Moore's Creek, Harel's Store, and Taylor's Bridge, to Clinton, 66 miles and back, once a week—Black River Chapel to be supplied on return trip

Leave Wilmington every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Clinton next day by 12 m

Leave Clinton every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Wilmington next day by 9 p m

2831: From Taylor's Bridge, by Lisburn, to Gravelly Hill, 16 miles and back, once a week

Leave Taylor's Bridge every Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Gravelly Hill same day by 8 p m

Leave Gravelly Hill every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Taylor's Bridge same day by 9 a m

2832: From Clinton, to Cox's Store, 19 miles and back, once a week

Leave Clinton every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Cox's Store same day by 6 p m

Leave Cox's Store every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Clinton same day by 11 a m

2833: From Onslow c h, by French mills, to Swansborough, 26 miles and back, once a week

Leave Onslow c h every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Swansborough next day by 4 p m

Leave Swansborough every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Onslow c h next day by 2 p m

2834: From Newbern, by Polloksville, Trenton, Kinston, and Mosely Hall, to Goldsboro', 78 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newbern every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 m, arrive at Goldsboro' next days by 6 a m

Leave Goldsboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Newbern next days by 6 a m

2835: From Newbern, by Cravensville, to Beaufort, 48 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newbern every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Beaufort same days by 5 p m

Leave Beaufort every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Newbern same days by 5 p m

2836: From Polloksville, by Bainbridge, to Hadnot's, 25 miles and back, once in two weeks

Leave Polloksville every other Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Hadnot's same day by 9 p m

Leave Hadnot's every other Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Polloksville same day by 1 p m

2837: From Kinston, Lenoir county, by R D Nunn's, Lewis Jones's, and Stephen M Graddy's, to Hallsville, in Duplin county, 35 miles and back, once a week

Leave Kinston every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hallsville same day by 6 p m

Leave Hallsville every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Kinston same day by 6 p m

2838: From Greenville, by Contentnia, Hookerstown, Snow Hill, and Fort Run, to Goldsborough, 46 miles and back, once a week

Leave Greenville every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Goldsborough same day by 9 p m

Leave Goldsborough every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Greenville same day by 12 p m

2839: From Washington, by Bath, Pungo Bridge, Pango, Leechville, Germanton, Slade's creek, Swan Quarter c h and Lake Landing, to Middletown, 93 miles and back, twice a week to Bath, and once a week the remainder of the route

Leave Washington every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Bath same day by 6 p m

Leave Bath every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Washington same day by 12 m

Leave Washington every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Middleton next Saturday by 12 m

Leave Middleton every Saturday at 2 p m, arrive at Washington next Monday by 8 p m

Proposals, in addition to the above, are also invited as follows:

From Washington by Bath, Pungo bridge, Pungo, Leechville, Slades Creek, Swan Quarter, and Lake Landing to Middletown, *returning by Fairfield and Swan Quarter to Washington*, twice a week to Bath, and once a week the remainder of the route, 101 miles.

2840: From Washington, by Ocracoke, to Portsmouth, 75 miles and back, once a week

Leave Washington every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Ocracoke next Saturday by 9 a m, and at Portsmouth same day by 12 m

Leave Portsmouth every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Washington next Wednesday by 12 m

2841 From Plymouth, by Gardner's Bridge, Williamston, Washington, and Swift creek Bridge, to Newbern, 80 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Plymouth every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 12 m, and at Newbern same days by 10 p m.

Leave Newbern every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 12 m, and at Plymouth same days by 11 p m

2842 From Plymouth, by Cool Spring, to Columbia, 38 miles and back, once a week

Leave Plymouth every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Columbia same day by 4 p m

Leave Columbia every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Plymouth same day by 6 p m

2843 From Windsor, by Merry Hill, Ashland, Colerain, Bethel, Pitch Landing, and Winton, to Murfreesborough, 61 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Windsor every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Murfreesborough same days by 11 p m

Leave Murfreesborough every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Windsor same days by 11 p m

2844 From Edenton, by Hertford, Woodville, Elizabeth City, New Lebanon, South mills, Lake Drummond, Deep creek, Va, to Norfolk, Va, 81 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Edenton every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Norfolk same days by 6 p m

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Edenton same days by 11 p m

Proposals for six times a week service on this route will be considered

2845: From Edenton, by Ballard's Bridge, Mintonsville, Sunbury, Middle Swamp, Gatesville, and Somerton, to Suffolk, Va, 77 miles and back, once a week

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 4 a m arrive at Suffolk next day by 4 p m

Leave Suffolk every Tuesday at 11 a m, arrive at Edenton next day by 6 p m

2846: From Edenton, to Merry Hill, 10 miles and back, once a week

Leave Edenton every Wednesday at 12 m, arrive at Merry Hill same day by 3 p m

Leave Merry Hill every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Edenton same day by 10 a m

Proposals for twice a week service will be considered

2847: From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave Woodville every Monday at 12 m, arrive at Durant's Neck same day by 3 p m

Leave Durant's Neck every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Woodville same day by 11 a m

2848: From Elizabeth City, by Camden, Shiloh, Indiantown, Currituck c h, Northwest River Bridge, Va, Hickory Ground, and Great Bridge, to Norfolk, 66 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Norfolk next day by 12 m

Leave Norfolk every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Elizabeth City next day by 8 p m

2849: From Currituck c h, by Coinjock & Poplar branch, to Powell's point, 34 miles and back, once a week

Leave Currituck c h every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Powell's point same day by 5 pm

Leave Powell's point every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Currituck c h same day by 7 p m

2850: From Franklin Depot, Va, by South Quay, Winton, N C, & Edenton, to Plymouth, 108 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Franklin Depot every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Plymouth same days by 11 p m

Leave Plymouth every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11½ p m, arrive at Franklin Depot next days by 10½ a m

Separate proposals to convey the mail three times a week between Edenton and Plymouth, by a schedule to connect the Norfolk and Edenton mails with the Plymouth and Newbern mails, will be considered.

2851: From Murfreesborough, by Martinsville and Potecasi, to St John, 24 miles & back, once a week

Leave Murfreesborough every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at St John same day 11 a m

Leave St John every Friday at 12 m, arrive at Murfreesborough same day by 5 p m

2852: From Murfreesborough to Newson's Depot, Va, 18 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Murfreesborough every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Newson's Depot same days by 12 m

Leave Newson's Depot every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p m, arrive at Murfreesborough same days by 9 p m

Proposals to end this route at Gareysburg, N C, instead of Newson's Depot, will be considered

2853: From Ridgeway by Bullock's Store, Palmer's Spring, Va, St Tammany and Fitt's Store, N C, to Ridgeway, equal to 18 miles, twice a week

Leave Rideway every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Ridgeway same days by 7 p m

2854: From Ridgeway, by Exchange and Woodworth's to Clarksville, Va, 30 miles and back, three times a week, with a tri-weekly branch from Woodworth's to Boydton, Va, 12 miles, to run in due connexion

Leave Ridgeway every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Clarksville same days by 3 p m

Leave Clarksville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Ridgeway same days by 3 p m

☞Proposals to extend the service on this route from Clarksville by Halifax c h to Danvillle, will be considered

2855: From Henderson to Williamborough, 9 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Henderson every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Williamsborough same days by 3 p m

Leave Williamsborough every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Henderson same days by 11 a m

Proposals for twice a week service will be considered.

2856: From Henderson, by Oxford, Oakhill, Roxborough, Leesburg, Red House, and Milton, to Danville, Va, 73 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Henderson every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday after the arrival of the northern mail, say 10 a m, arrive at Danville next days by 7 a m.

Leave Danville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Henderson next days by 7 a m

Proposals for twice a week service on this route will be considered.

2857: From Franklinton, by Wilton, Tallyho, Buffalo Hill, Red Mountain, and Caldwell, to Hillsborough, 52 miles and back, once a week

Leave Franklinton every Wednesday at 4 p m, arrive at Hillsborough next day by 7 p m

Leave Hillsborough every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Franklinton next day by 10 a m

2858: From Forestville, by New Light, Wilton, and Brookville, to Oxford, 42 miles and back, once a week

Leave Forestville every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 7 p m

Leave Oxford every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Forestville same day by 7 p m

2859: From Forestville to Rollesville, 5 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Forestville every Monday and Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Rollesville same days by 1 p m

Leave Rollesville every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Forestville same days by 10 a m

2860: From Louisburg, by Reubentown, to Ransom's Bridge, 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Louisburg every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Ransom's Bridge same day by 11 a m

Leave Ransom's Bridge every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Louisburg same day by 7 p m

2861: From Oxford, by Waterloo, Bullock's, Abraham's Plains, & Brownsville, to Young's X Roads, 37 miles and back, once a week

Leave Oxford every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Young's X Roads same day by 6 p m

Leave Young's X Roads every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 6 p m

2862: From Oxford, by Tallyho, Dutchville, Knapp of Reeds, Stagville, South Lowell Mills, Lipscomb, and Enoe mills, to Hillsborough, 46 miles & back once a week

Leave Oxford every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 7 p m

Leave Hillsborough every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 7 p m

2863: From Wilton, by Tranquility, Fishdam, Westpoint, Prattsburgh, and Trice's Store, to Chapel Hill, 41 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wilton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 7 p m

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Wilton same day by 7 p m.

2864: From Hillsborough, by Cedar Grove, Junto, Prospecthill, and Gordonton, to Leesburg, 32 miles and back, once a week

Leave Hillsborough every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Leesburg same day by 5 p m

Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 5 p m

2865: From Hillsborough, by Walnut Grove and Van Hook's Store, to Roxborough, 24 miles and back, once a week

Leave Hillsboro' every Tuesday at 6 a m arrive at Roxboro' same day by 4 p m

Leave Roxborough every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 4 p m

2866: From Hillsboro', by Hawfield, Mount Willing, Ruffin's Mills, McDaniels, and Rockcreek, to Long's Mills, 39 miles and back, once a week

Leave Hillsboro' every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Long's Mill's same day by 6 p m

Leave Long's mills every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 6 p m

Proposals to extend this route from Long's mills to Ashborough will be considered

2867: From Ashborough to Lawrenceville, 40 miles and back, once a week

Leave Ashborough every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 7 p m

Leave Lawrenceville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashborough same day by 7 p m

2868: From Ashborough, by Moffitt's mills, Waddell's Ferry, and Brower's mills, to Prosperity, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave Ashborough every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Prosperity same day by 5 p m

Leave Prosperity every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashborough same day by 5 p m

2869: From Mason Hall, by Big Falls, Pleasant Grove, Fawcett's Store, Mooresville, Stoney creek, Anderson's Store, and High Towers, to Leesburg, 53 miles and back, once a week

Leave Mason Hall every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Leesburg next day by 12 m

Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Mason Hall next day by 7 p m

2870: From Greensborough, by Monticello, High Rock, Lenox Castle, Slade's, Locust Hill, and Yanceyville, to Milton, 53 miles & back, three times a week

Leave Greensborough every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 a m, arrive at Milton next days by 2 a m

Leave Milton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p m, arrive at Greensborough next days by 6 p m

Proposals to extend this route from Milton, by Cunningham's Store and Bloomsburg, Va, to Halifax c h, will be considered

Proposals for semi-weekly service will also be considered

2871: From Greensborough, by Jamestown, Brummell's, Rich Fork, and Lexington, to Salisbury, 52 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Greensboro' every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2½ p m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 7½ a m

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Greensboro' same days by 12 p m

2872: From Greenboro', by Shaw's mills, Clapp's, Holt's Store, Hartshorn, Rock creek, Snow Camp, Sandy Grove, Mudlick, Hickory Mountain, Cane creek, Hadley's mills, and Rock Rest, to Pittsborough, 68 miles and back, once a week

Leave Greensboro' every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsborough next day by 5 p m

Leave Pittsborough every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensborough next day by 5 p m

2873: From Greensborough, by Fentriss, Centre, and New Salem, to Ashborough, 29 miles and back, once a week

Leave Greensborough every Tuesday at 9 a m, arrive at Ashborough same day by 6 p m

Leave Ashborough every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensborough same day by 3 p m.

2874. From Greensborough, by Hillsdale, Monroeton, Troublesome, Reidsville, Rawlingsburg, and Graves, to Danville, Va, 52 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Greensborough every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Danville same days by 5 p m

Leave Danville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 a m, arrive at Greensboro' same days by [illegible]

2875. From Greensborough, by New Garden, Friendship, Kernersville, and Limestone Well, to Salem, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Greensboro' every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Salem same days by 11 p m

Leave Salem every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensborough same days by 2 p m

2876. From Reidsville, by Wentworth, and Eagle Falls, to Leaksville, 18 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Reidsville every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Leaksville same days by 12 m

Leave Leaksville every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Reidsville same days by 7 p m

2877 From Reidsville, by Lawson's Store, Blackwell's, and Sergeantsville, to Yanceyville, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Reidsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Yanceyville same day by 1 p m

Leave Yanceyville every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Reidsville same day by 9 p m

2878 From Hillsdale, by Summerfield, Oak Ridge, and Belew's Creek, to Kernersville, 19 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsdale every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Kernersville same day by 12 m

Leave Kernersville every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Hillsdale same day by 6 p m

2879 From Wentworth, by Pleasantville, Madison, Ayresville, Crooked Creek, Colesville, Francisco, and Big Creek, to Mount Airy, 68 miles and back, twice a week to Madison, and once a week residue.

Leave Wentworth every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Mount Airy next day by 12 m

Leave Mount Airy every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Wentworth next day by 6 p m

Leave Wentworth every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Madison same day by 12 m

Leave Madison every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Wentworth same day by 5 p m

2880 From Salem, by Columbian Inn, Blakeley, Madison, and Groganville, to Martinsville, Va, 60 miles and back, once a week

Leave Salem every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Martinsville next day by 12 m

Leave Martinsville every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Salem next day by 8 p m

2881 From Salem, by Germanton, Red Shoals, Martin's Lime Kilns, and Colesville, to Patric c h, Va, 50 miles and back, twice a week to Germanton, and once a week residue

Columbian Inn to be supplied on the return trip

Leave Salem every Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Patrick c h same day by 11 p m

Leave Patrick c h every Monday at 4 a m, arrive at Salem same day by 11 p m

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Germanton same day by 10 a m

Leave Germanton every Tuesday at 12 m, arrive at Salem same day by 4 p m

2882 From Salem by Oldtown, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Olive Mount, Tilmont, Mount Airy, Good Spur, Va, Hillsville, Poplar Camp, and Jackson's Ferry, to Wytheville 93 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salem every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Wytheville next days by 11 p m

Leave Wytheville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Salem next days by 11 p m

Proposals for semi-weekly service will be considered.

2883 From Salem, by Panther creek, Huntsville, Hamptonville, Chapell's X Roods, Dennyville, Elder Branch, Wilkesboro', Church's Store, Reddy's River, Jefferson, North Fork, Taylorsville, Te, Moore's Iron Works, Dugger's Ferry, Hampton, and Elizabethtown, to Jonesborough, 171 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salem every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Jonesborough next Friday, Monday, and Wednesday by 6 p m

Leave Jonesborough every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem next Friday, Monday, and Wednesday by 6 p m

Proposals for once a week, and also for twice a week service will be considered.

2884 From Salem, by Clemmonsville, Smith Grove, Mocksville, County Line, and Oak Forest, to Statesville, 51 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Salem every Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Statesville next days by 6 p m

Leave Statesville every Monday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Salem next days by 11 a m

2885 From Salem, by Midway, to Lexington, 20 miles and back, once a week

Leave Salem every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Lexington same day by 11 a m

Leave Lexington every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Salem same day by 8 p m

2886 From Bethania, by Vienna, Red Plains, Forbush, Republic, and Dowelltown, to Hamptonville, 32 miles and back, once a week

Leave Bethania every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Hamptonville same day by 5 p m

Leave Hamptonville every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethania same day by 5 p m

2887 From Rockford, by Walnut Lane, Jonesville, and Brier creek, to Wilkesborough, 38 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rockford every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesborough same day by 6 p m

Leave Wilkesborough every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Rockford same day by 6 p m

2888 From Rockford, by Siloam, Stoney Ridge, Wolfe's, and Little Yadkin, to Germanton, 31 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rockford every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Germanton same day by 4 p m

Leave Germanton every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Rockford same day by 4 p m

2889 From Hamptonville, by Zion, New Hope, Mount Pisgah, and Liberty Hill, to Statesville, return by Liberty Hill, Snow creek, and Williamsburg, to Hamptonville, equal to 35 miles, once a week

Leave Hamptonville every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 7 p m

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Hamptonville same day by 7 p m

2890 From Elder Branch, by Brier creek, Hay Meadow, Mulberry, and Laurel Spring, to Mouth of Wilson, Va, 47 miles and back, once in two weeks

Leave Elder Branch every other Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Mouth of Wilson next day by 11 a m

Leave Mouth of Wilson every other Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Elder Branch next day by 5 p m

2891 From Wilkesborough, by Holman's Ford and Laurel Gap, to Council's store, 35 miles and back, once in two weeks

Leave Wilkesborough every other Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Council's store same day by 6 p m

Leave Council's store every other Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Wilkesborough same day by 6 p m

2892 From Wilkesborough, by Elkville, Fort Defiance, Lenoir c h, and Copenhagen, to Morgantown, 49 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wilkesborough every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Morgontown next day by 12 m

Leave Morgantown every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Wilkesborough next day by 7 p m

2893 From Morgantown, by Brindletown, Mountain Home, and Minersville, to Rutherfordton, 42 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Morgantown every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 7 p m

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown same days by 7 p m

2894 From Morgantown, by Marion c h, Old Fort, and Swannano, to Ashville, 59 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Morgantown every Thursday and Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville next days by 4 p m

Leave Ashville every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown next days by 4 p m

2895 From Morgantown, by Linville river, North Cove, Grassy creek, Bakersville, Burnsville, Bald creek, Ivy, and Stockville, to Ashville, 98 miles and back, once a week; return by Young's instead of Bakersville.

Leave Morgantown every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville every Thursday by 4 p m

Leave Ashville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Sunday by 4 p m

2896 From Morgantown, by Perkinsville, Colletsville, Globe, Valley Crucis, Sugar Grove, Council's store, Moret's mill, and Elk X roads, to Jefferson, 76 miles and back, once a week

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Jefferson next day by 6 p m

Leave Jefferson every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown next day by 6 p m

2897 From Morgantown, by Love Lady, Catawba View, Wittenberg, Little river, and Grassy Fork, to James's X roads, 48 miles and back, once a week; Deal's mills to be supplied on the return trip

Leave Morgantown every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at James's X roads next day by 5 p m

Leave James's X roads every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown next day by 11 a m

2898: From Marion c h by Turkey Cove, and Bakersville, to Elizabethtown, Tenn. 63 miles and back, once a week

Leave Marion c h every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Elizabethtown next day by 5 p m

Leave Elizabethtown every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Marion c h next day by 5 p m

2899: From Statesville, by Fancy Hill, Stoney Point, Jame's x Roads, and Bogles', to Wilkesborough, 37 miles and back, once a week

Leave Statesville every Saturday at 6 a m arrive at Wilkesborough same day by 6 p m

Leave Wilkesborough every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 6 p m

2900: From Statesville by Bethany Church, Tabor Church, Houstonville, Hamptonville, Dowelltown, Rockford, Scull Camp, and Haystack, to Mount Airy, 80 miles and back, once a week

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Mount Airy next day by 8 p m

Leave Mount Airy every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Statesvile next day at 6 p m

2901: From Salisbury, by Mount Vernon, Mocksville, and Farmington, to Huntsville, 39 miles and back, once a week

Leave Salisbury every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Huntsville same day by 7 p m

Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury same day by 7 p m

2902: From Salisbury, by Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Newton, Chesnut Oak, and Drowning creek, to Mrgantown, 79 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Morgantown next days by 11 p m

Leave Morgantown every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 8 p m

2903: From Salisbury, by Miranda, Spring Grove, Deep Well, Mount Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Vesuvius Furnace, Graham's Forge, Lincolnton, Wilsonville, Garner's Ford, Rutherfordton, Chimney Rock, and Fairview, to Ashville, 140 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salisbury every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Ashville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday by 4 a m

Leave Ashville every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 6 a m

2904: From Salisbury by Lutherville, Coleman, Concord, Harrisburg, Charlotte, White Hall, and Ranaleburg, to Yorkville, S C, 72 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salisbury every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday at 8½ a m, arrive at Yorkville next days by 8½ a m

Leave Yorkville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 6 a m

2905: From Salisbury, by Rockville, Gold Hill, Kendall's Store, Albermarle, Norwood, Cedar Hill, Beverly, Wadesborough, Morven, and Sneedsborough, to Cheraw, S C, 85 miles, and back, three times a week

Leave Salisbury every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Cheraw next days by 5 p m

Leave Cheraw every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 5 p m

2906: From Jamestown, by Westminister, Deep River, Abbott's Creek, Brownstown, Midway, Sandy Ridge, and Fulton, to Mocksville, 40 miles and back, once a week

Leave Jamestown every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Mocksville same day by 7 p m

Leave Mocksville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p m

2907: From Jamestown, by Hunt's Store, Fair Grove, La Grange, New Market, New Salem, Sandy creek, Troy's Store, Long's mills, Patterson's Store, Snow Camp, Lindley's Store, Clover Garden, and Rock Spring

Leave Bethania every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Hamptonville same day by 5 p m

Leave Hamptonville every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethania same day by 5 p m

Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Jamestown next day by 7 p m

2908: From Lexington, by Lyon, to Yadkin, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lexington every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Yadkin same day by 6 p m

Leave Yadkin every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Lexington same day by 11 a m

2909: From Pittsborough, by Haywood, Martha's Vineyard, Chalk Level, and Northington, to Harrington, 38 miles and back once a week

Leave Pittsborough every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Harrington same day by 7 p m

Leave Harrington every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Pittsborough same day by 7 p m

3910: From Pittsborough, by Pedlar's Mill, Gulph, Watson's Bridge, and Centreville, to Carthage, equal to 40 miles, once a week, return by Prosperity, instead of Centreville

Leave Pittsborough every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Carthage same day by 6 p m

Leave Carthage every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Pittsborough same day by 6 p m

2911: From Pittsborough, by Emerson's Tan Yard, Brush creek, Moffits mills, Brower's mills, and Gold Region, to Caledonia, 56 miles and back once a week

Leave Pittsborough every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Caledenia next day by 4 p m

Leave Caledonia every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsborough next by 4 p m

2912: From Lawrenceville, by Harrisville, Wind Hill and Jackson Hill, to Healing Spring, return by Jackson Hill and Milledgeville to Lawrenceville, equal to 33 miles once a week

Leave Lawrenceville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Healing Spring same day by 5 p m

Leave Healing Spring every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 5 p m

2913: From Lawrenceville, by Mount Gilead, Dumas's Store, and Lisleville, to Wadesborough 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lawrenceville every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Wadesborough same day by 4 p m

Leave Wadesborough every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 p m

2914: From Wadesborough by Lanesborough, Jenkin's Store, Coburns, Store, Orrville, and Maxwell's Store, to Charlotte, 52 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wadesborough every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Charlotte next day by 4 p m.

Leave Charlotte every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Wadesborough next day by 9 a m.

2915: From Wadesborough, by Poplar Hill, White's Store, eltonsville, Lane's Creek, Beaver Dam, Richardson's Creek, Jenken's Store, Hammond's Store, and Diamond Hill, to Wadesborough equal to 38 miles, once a week.

Leave Wadesborough every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Wadesborough next day by 6 p m.

2916: From Cheraw, S C, by Stewardstown, N C, Rockingham, Dockery's Store, Covington, Powellton, McCallum's Store, and Butler's mills, to Troy, 59 miles and back, twice a week to Rockingham, and once a week the residue. Return by Bostick's mills, instead of Powellton, Covington, and Dockery's Store.

Leave Cheraw, S C every Wednesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Rockingham same day by 9 p m.

Leave Rockingham every Wednesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Cheraw same days by 12 m

Leave Rockingham every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Troy same day by 6 p m

Leave Troy every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Rockingham same day by 6 p m

2917: From Charlotte, by Sharon, Hemphill's Store, Providence, Sunflower and Wolfsville, to Jacksonham, S C, 35 miles and back, once a week

Leave Charlotte every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonham same day by 7 p m

Leave Jacksonham every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 7 p m

2918: From Charlotte, by Mount Seer, Pleasant Valley, S C, Belair, Cureton's Store, Lancaster, c h. Pleasant Hill, Hanging Rock, Sandton, Flat Rock, and Grannies Quarter, to Camden, 77 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Charlotte every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Lancaster c h same days by 8 p m

Leave Lancaster c h every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Camden same days by 3 p m

Leave Camden every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Lancaster c h same days by 8 p m, and at Charlotte next days by 6 p m

2919: From Charlotte, by Tuckasaga and Woodlawn, to Lincolnton, 33 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Charlotte every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same days by 4 p m

Leave Lincolnton every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte, same days by 4 p m

2920: From Charlotte, by Martindale, Hopewell, Cowan's Ford, Rozell's Ferry, Fomeys and Cottage Home, to Beattie's Ford, 28 miles and back once a week

Leave Charlotte every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Beattie's Ford same day by 6 p m

Leave Beattie's Ford every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 6 p m

2921: From Charlotte, by Equality, Steele Creek, South Point, Stowesville, Erasmus, Catawba Creek, and Hoylesville, to Lincolnton, 51 miles and back once a week

Leave Charlotte every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lincolnton next day by 11 a m

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Charlotte, next day, by 6 p m

2922: From Charlotte, by Alexandriana, Hickory Grove, Davidson's College, Mount Mourne, and Fallstown; to Statesville, 41 miles and back, once a week

Leave Clarlotte every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same day 7 p m

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 7 p m

2923: From Concord, by Flint Hill and Mill Grove, to Davidson College, return hy Unity and Mill Hill, to Concord, equal to 19 miles once a week

Leave Concord every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Davidson College same day by 11 a m

Leave Davidson College every Tuesday at 12 m, arrive at Concord same day 7 p m

2924: From Concord, by Kirkland, Welch's mills, Poineer mills, Morrison's Tan Yard, Clear Creek, Coburn's Store, Fullwood's Store, Oakville, Monroe c h, Walkersville, and Jacksonham, S C, to Lancaster, c h, 72 miles and back, once a week

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Lancaster c h next day by 6 p m

Leave Lancaster c h every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Concord next day by 5 p m

2925; From Concord, by Mount Comfort; to Bost's Mills, 16 miles and back, once week

Leave Concord every Monday at 7 am, arrive at Bost's mills same day by 12 m

Leave Bost's mill every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Concord same day by 6 p m

2926: From Beatties Ford, by Sherill's Ford and Lowrance's Mills to Hokesville, and return by Flint Rock, Lowrance's Mill, Mountain creek, and Dry Ponds, to Beattie's Ford, equal to 31 miles, once a week

Leave Beatties Ford every Wednesday at 12 m, arrive at Hokesville next day by 12 m

Leave Hokesville every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Beattie's Ford next day by 12 m

2927: From Lincolnton, by